

A
CHRISTIAN
AND HEAVENLY
DICTIONARY.

WHEREIN EACH
man may plainly finde any part
or portion of Scripture conteined
both in the NEW and OLD
TESTAMENT.

Being most necessary for all sorts of people.

The second impression,
Newly perused and amended by H. S. one
of the least worthy, yet a louer of
Christ and his Church.

I. PETER 4. 10.

*As every man hath received the gift, so minister the
same one to another as good disposers of the mani-
fold graces of God.*

LONDON,

Printed by EDWARD GRIFFIN for FRANCIS
CONSTABLE, dwelling at the white Lyon in
Paules Churchyard. 1617.



To the Christian Reader.



Auing many times a desire to read some speciall Chapters in the Bible, I could not so readily finde the same but by turning ouer a great Volume : now for the readier finding thereof, I haue made this briefe collection of the contents of all the Chapters contained therein, whereby the same may be the more easily found, for the better satisfying of such, as shall haue the like desire to reade the same. And so wishing the best vse to be made thereof, I bid you Farewell.

¶ Of the incomparable treasure of the
holy Scriptures, with a prayer for
the true vse of the same.

Esa. 12.3. & 49.10. re. 21 **H**ere is the spring where waters flowe,
to quench our heat of sinne :

16 & 22. 17 Here is the tree where truth doth growe,
Ierem. 33. 15. psal. 119. 160 to lead our liues therein :

Reue. 2. 7. & Here is the Judge that stintes the strife,
22. 2. when mens deuices faile:

psal. 119. 143 Here is the bread that feedes the life,
144. that death cannot assaile.

Ioh. 6. 35. Luke 2. 10. The tidings of saluation deare,
comes to our eares from hence:

Ephesi. 6. 16. The fortresse of our faith is here,
and shield of our defence.

Math. 7. 6. Then be not like the hogge that hath
a pearle at his desire,

2. Peter 2. 22 And takes more pleasure of the trough
and wallowing in the mire.

Math. 6. 22. Reade not this booke in any case,
but with a single eye:

Psal. 119. 27 Reade not but first desire Gods gr^ece,
73. to understand thereby.

Iude. 1. 0. Pray still in faith with this respect,
to fructifie therein,

Psal. 119. 11 That knowledge may bring this effect,
to mortifie thy sinne.

Iosheua. 1. 8. Then happy thou in all thy life,

Psal. 1. 1. 2. what so to thee befalles :

Psal. 94. 12. 13 Yea, double happy shalt thou be,
when God by death thee calles.

O Gratiouse God and most mercifull Father, which hast vouchsa-
fed vs the rich and precious Jewell of thy holy word, assist vs
with thy spirit, that it may be written in our hearts to our everlasting
comfort, to reforme vs, to renew vs according to thine owne Image,
to build vs vp and edifie vs into the perfect building of thy Christ,
sanctifying and increasing in vs all heauenly vertues. Grant this O
heauenly Father, for Iesu Christes sake. Amen.

How to take profit in reading of the holy Scriptures.

I **Everly and usally pray unto God that he will vouchsafe to** Teach the way of his statutes. Psal. i. 19.

1 **Diligently keepe such order of reading the scriptures and p[re]ier as may stand with bisalling and state of life, so that** Sine understanding. Direct in the path of his commandements At the least twise every day this exercise be kept. Deut. 11. v. 19.

2 **Understand to what end and purpose the scriptures serue, which were written,** The time once appointed hereunto after good entrie, b[e]no otherwise emploied. Superstition be avoided. At one other time that be done, which is left yndone at any time. Teach, that we may learme truth. Improve, that we may be kept from error. Correct, that we may be driven from vice. Instruct, that we may be setled in the way of well doing. Comfort, that in trouble we may be confirmed in patient hope.

3 **Who soever minded to take profit by reading scriptures, must remeber that scriptures containe matter concerning,** Faither Father. Sonne Holy Ghost 1. Creation. 2. Fall and sinne. 3. Regeneratio[n] in Christ. Before Christ. Since Christ. Old. New.

4 **Religion & the right worshiping of God, as he doth of God written in the testament** Sacraments Since Christ. God. Wicked. Good. Magistrates Cuill. Common wealths and governments of people, by Peace and warre. Prosperitie and Dagues. Subjects Quiet.

5 **Families & things that belong to hon-** Husbands. Godly blessed. Disordres. Wisesome and folyg. Lone and hatred. sobernes & incontinence. Birth and sorrow. Speach and silence. pride and humilitie. Covetousnes & liberality. Labour and idlenesse.

6 **Consider he** First and second table of Gods commandements 1. Coherence of the text, how it hangeth together. 2. Course of times and ages, with such things as belong unto them. 3. Manner of spech proper to the scriptures. 4. Agreement that one place of scripture hath with another, whereby that which seemeth darke in one, is made easie in another.

7 **Take oppozit to** Reade Interpreters, if he be able. Conferre with such as can open the scriptures. Actes 8. v. 30, 31, &c. Hear preaching, & to prove by the scriptures that which is taught. Act. 17. v. 13.

THE NAMES AND ORDER OF
ALL THE BOOKES OF THE
Old and Newe Testament, with the
number of their Chapters.

Genesishath Chapters	50	Prouerbes Chapters	31
Exodus	40	Ecclesiastes	12
Leuiticus	27	The Song of Sale- mon	8
Numbers	36	Isaiah	66
Deuteronomic	34	Ieremiah	52
Iosua	24	Lamentations	5
Judges	21	Ezekiel	48
Ruth	4	Daniel	12
1. Samuel	31	Hosea	14
2. Samuel	24	Joel	3
1.Kings	22	Amos	9
2.Kings	25	Obadiah	1
1.Chronicles	29	Ionah	4
2.Chronicles	36	Micha	7
The prier of Manasseh, Apocrypha.		Nahum	3
Ezra	9	Habakkuk	3
Nehemiah	13	Zephaniah	3
Ester	10	Haggai	2
Job	42	Zachariah	14
Psalmes	150	Malachi	4

The bookes called Apocrypha.

1.Esdras	9	Jeremiah	6
2.Esdras	16	The song of the three children	
Tobit	14		
Iudeth	16	The Rorie of Susanna	
The rest of Ester	6	The Idle Bel and the Dragon	
Wisedome	19	1.Machabee	16
Ecclesiasticus	51	2.Machabee	15
Baruch with the Epistle of			

The bookes of the Newe Testament.

Mattheue	28	2.Theſſalonians.	3
Marke	16	1.Timotheus	6
Luke	24	2.Timotheus	4
John	21	Titus	3
The Actes	28	Philemon	1
The Epifle to the Ro- manes.	16	To the Hebrewes	13
1.Corinthians	16	The Epifle of James	1
2.Corinthians	13	1.Peter	5
Galatians	6	2.Peter	3
Ephesians	6	1.Iohn	5
Philippians	4	2.Iohn	2
Colofians	4	3.Iohn	1
1.Theſſalonians	5	Iude	1
		Reuelation	22

The Table.

A brief Table of the whole Scripture of the Bible,
diuided into the old Testament and the new: which
Booke is of diuerse natures: some Legall, some Historicall,
some sapientiall, and some Propheticall. The old teacheth
by Figures and Ceremonies, that the Lawe was given terribly in
lightning and thundring, to induce the people to the obseruance
thereof by feare: The new Testament came in more gloriously, with
the gentle name of the Gospell and good tydings, to enduce men to
obserue it by loue.

Bookes Legall, be so named, wherein the Lawes
and iudgements of God be pronounced, by his
owne mouth, and they be fine Bookes:
which is to say.

pug.

I

VV Hich doth treate of the beginning of the world,
and of all creatures: of the Deluge, of Noes ship,
and of the confusion of tongucs: of the election of Gods
people, and of the going downe of the peple into A-
gypt. Chapters. 50.

3

Sheweth the tenne plagues of Pharaoth, and of the
departing of the children of Israel out of Agypt, of the
ten precepts and iudgements, and of the instruction of
Gods people, of the Arke of Gods couenant, and of the
Tabernacle, of the Altar, and of Aarons vestures. chap-
ters. 40.

8

It doth treate of sacrifices and oblations to be offered,
of the pot and of the vestures of Aaron, of the order and
ministerie of the Leuites chapters. 27.

10

It treateth of the numbring of the people of the Tribes
of Israel, of the prophesie of Balaam, of the mansions in
wildernesse. chapters. 26.

12

Doth reporte againe those things that were done in the
former fourte Bookes, chapters. 34.

Genesis.

Exodus.

Leuiticus.

Numbers.

Deuterono.

Bookes

The Table.

Bookes Historicall, be so called, wherein Histories of diuers actes be expressed: and there be of them Bookes nineteene.

	pag.	
Iosuah.	VV ^{ich} doth treate of the passing ouer the flood of Iordan, and of the subuersion of the Kingdomes that were the Iewes aduersaries, of the bringing in of Gods people into the land of Behest, and of the diuision of the land. Chapters. 24.	15
Judges.	Which treateth of Princes and Judges, and of the defence of the people of Israel, and of their conquestes and triumphes had against their enemies. Chapters. 21.	17
Ruth.	Which treateth of the matrimony betwixt Boos and Ruth, of whom Christ did spring. Chapters. 4.	19
Samuel.	1. Which treateth of the gouernance of the people of Israel by Judges, and of the election of King S <i>am</i> uel, of his gouernance, of his actes, and of his death. Chapters. 31	19
Samuel.	2. Which treateth how king D <i>a</i> n <i>i</i> d gouerned the people, and of his deeds. Chapters. 24.	21
Samuel.	3. Treateth of King D <i>a</i> n <i>i</i> d's death and of the succession of his rule, and of Salomons actes, and of other Kings of Iuda and Israel. Chapters. 22.	24
Kings.	4. Of the fall of the Kingdoine of Iuda, & Israel for the sins of their Kings, of the captiuity of the people, and of the ouerthrow of the Citie and Temple. Chapters. 25.	26
Chronicles. Paralipomenon.	It treateth of the genealogie of King D <i>a</i> n <i>i</i> d, where is also a rehearsall of his election, of his gouernance and of his actes. Chapters. 29.	28
	2. Wherein is reharsed againe the gouernance of the people by Salomon and other Kings of Iuda and Israel. Chapters. 36.	30
Ezdras.	Which treateth how the people of Israel were brought out of Captiuity from Babilon, and of the instruction of the people so returned by Ezdras Doctor of the Lawes. Chapters. 10.	35

The Table.

pag. 36	2. Whose author is <i>Nehemias</i> , which treateth of the building againe of the Walles and of the Cittie of Hierusalem, and of the correction of euill men, and of the disorders that rose in the absence of <i>Nehemias</i> . Chapters. 13.	<i>Esdras</i>
64	3. Which Booke is <i>Apocriphus</i> , wherein he repeateth things other where written, about the captiuity of Babilon in the time of <i>Iesas</i> : some things that chanced in the time of <i>Zorobabel</i> and <i>Esdras</i> , and there is also a solution to a certaine question. Chapters. 9.	<i>Esdras.</i>
65	4. Which Booke is also <i>Apocriphus</i> , wherein hee putteth certaine visions and dreames ouer the people of the Iews; of their deliuery and captiuity, and of the restoring of the Temple in Hierusalem. Chapters. 16.	<i>Esdras.</i>
66	Which treateth of his probation and diuers vertues of the ministery, of <i>Raphael</i> the Archangell, and of the instruction of his childe, and of the honesty of Matrimony. Chapters. 14.	<i>Tobie.</i>
67	Which doth treat of the besieging of Bethulia, and of the people of Israel, of the honesty and vertue of <i>Judith</i> , of the slaughter of <i>Holofernes</i> , and deliuery of the people of Israel. Chapters. 16.	<i>Judith.</i>
37 and 69	Which treateth of the cruelty of <i>Haman</i> and of his hanging, so procured by the prudence and humility of <i>Ester</i> , and of the promoting of <i>Mardochaeus</i> , and deliuery of the Iewes. Chapters. 16.	<i>Ester.</i>
38	Which treateth of the patience of <i>Iob</i> , and his disputation that he had with his friends of Gods prouidence, and of the last rising againe. Chapters. 42.	<i>Iob.</i>
113 80	Psalms of <i>David</i> . 150. 1. VVhich treateth of the battailes betweene the Iewes and the people of Persia, and of the deliuery of the people by <i>Mattathias</i> , <i>Iudas</i> , <i>Ionathas</i> , and <i>Simon</i> . Chapters. 16.	<i>Machabees.</i>
81	2. Wherein be repeated againe some things which be in the first Booke, and of the tribulation of the people, of the constaney of the seauen bretheren, and of their mother, and of the deliuery of the people by <i>Iudas Machabeus</i> . Chapters. 35.	<i>Machabees</i>
	A	Bookes

The Table.

Bookes Sapientiall be so called, for in them
Prudence and true wisedome is taught, and
there be of them, Bookes
fiue.

	pag.	
Proverbs.	VV Hich doth treat of instruction and nurture of such as begin to serue God. chapters. 31.	41
Ecclesiastes.	Which treateth of the vanity of the world, of the hate to yice, and of the going forward in Gods waies. chap- ters. 12.	43
Canticles.	Which treateth of the perfection of the righteous man, of the contemplation of a holy soule, and of the coniuncti- on of Christ and his Church. chapters. 8.	44
Sapience.	Which treateth how Prelates should governe, and of the conseruation of Iustice, and of the dispraise of Idols, of the comming and passion of Christ which is the true wise- dome. chapters. 19.	69
Ecclesiasti- cus.	Which treateth of the obedience of subiects : of the description of good manners, of the worthinesse of wise- dome, and of the commendations of vertuous men. chap- ters. 51.	71

Bookes Propheticall, be such wherein are
shewed, and prophecied things to come,
and there be in number of these Bookes
eighteene.

	pag.	
Psalter.	VV Hich treateth of the diuinity of Christ, of his hu- manitie, all other mysteries of the same, and of di- uers points of Christian Religion, and be in number. 150.	113
Ezay.	Which treateth of the faultes of the Iewes, of Christs incarnation, and of his passion; of the vocation of the Gentiles, of the reigne of Iuda and Israel. chapters. 66.	45
Ieremie.	Which treateth of the captiuitie of the Iewes, and of the	49

The Table.

	the destruction of Hierusalem, of his lamentation for the destruction of the city. chapters. 52. The lamentation hath chapters. 5.	
53	The lamentations of <i>Ieremie.</i>	
75	Which treateth of the words which be read to the captives of Babilon, how he foretold the returne of the Iews, and of their last fortunes. chapters. 6.	<i>Beruch.</i>
54	Which treateth of the visions, and of the Iewes sinnes and of the fall of Hierusalem, and of the reparation. chapters. 48.	<i>Ezechiel.</i>
57	Which treateth of the Monarchie of the world, and of the change of times, of the power and eternity of Christs Kingdome, of the storie of <i>Susanna</i> , of the destruction of <i>Bell</i> , and of the Dragon. chapters. 14.	<i>Daniel.</i>
75		
76		
58	Which telleth of the Idolatry of the people of Israel, figured by a common Harlot, of the ouerflow of sinnes, and of the warning to the Iewes to turne to the God of Israel. Chapters. 14.	<i>Osee.</i>
59	Which speaketh of the destruction of the people of Israel by the Catterpiller, the Grashopper and the Locustes, of their inducement to penance, and of the day of doome. chapters. 3.	<i>Ioel.</i>
59	He speaketh of the sinnes of the Iewes and Gentiles, of Gods wrath to fall vppon them, and of mouing them to penance, and prophesieth of the finall destruction. chapters. 9.	<i>Amos.</i>
60	Which crieth out and threatneth the destruction of Edome and <i>Esau</i> . chapters. 1.	<i>Abdias.</i>
60	He speaketh of the ship-wrecke, and in this figuring before the passion of Christ, he calleth backe the world to repentance, vnder the name of Niniue, and prefigureth the saluation of the Gentiles. chapters. 4.	<i>Jonas.</i>
61	Which prophesieth of the destruction of Samaria, and of the captiuitie and destruction of the chiefe men of Israel, and of the false Prophets, and of the vnkindnesse and malice of them. chapters. 7.	<i>Micheas.</i>
91	Which speaketh of Gods wrath and of his grieuous vengeance against Niniue, which did penance for their sinnes at the preaching of <i>Ieras</i> , afterward they were wrapped in great offences. chapters. 3.	<i>Nahum.</i>

The Table.

<i>Abakuk.</i>	Which speaketh of the disputation which the Prophet had of God, and of this world, and how that good men be troden downe, and wicked men prosper. Chapters. 3.	PAG. 62
<i>Sophonia.</i>	Which speaketh of the judgement of God against the Iewes, and to strange nations, and of the comforting of the people of Israel. Chapters. 3.	62
<i>Aggei.</i>	He Prophesieth of the reuersion of the people of the Iewes, and of the building againe of the Temple, and of the calling backe againe of the Cittie. Chapters. 2.	62
<i>Zacharie.</i>	Which speaketh of the deliuerie of the Iewes, and of their punishment by their enemies, and of the humilitie of Christ's comming, and of his Passion. chapeers. 14.	63
<i>Malachie.</i>	Who speakeeth of the abiection of the children of Israel, and of the sacrifices, and of Christ's comming, chapters. 4.	64
	The song of the three children.	75
	The story of <i>Susanna</i> .	76
	The Story of Bell and the Dragon.	76
	The praier of <i>Manasses</i> .	76
	A necessarie Table.	77

The newe Testament in like manner.

Bookes Legall, as it were, where Christ's Laws
be expressed, and containeth fourre
Bookes or Gospells.

<i>Mathewe.</i>	A Table with the description of the holy land.	PAG. 85
	Who principally treateth of the acts of Christ, of his humanity, of his death, resurrection and ascencion. Chapters. 28.	86
<i>Marke.</i>	Wherein chiefly is treated of the fortitude of Christ, & doth repeate most things of <i>Mathewe</i> . Chapters. 16.	89
<i>Luke.</i>	Which speaketh chiefly of the Annuntiation of the blessed	90

The Table.

blessed virgine, and of Christes actes, death, and resurrection. Chapters. 24.

In whome Christis diuinitie is chiefly shewed, and other acts of his deuine power. chapters. 22. John.

Bookes Historicall, shewing the Acts of the Apostles, and is one Booke.

92 **V**Hericin Saint Luke declareth the sending of the holy Ghost after his visible Ascension into heaven, and of the acts of the Apostles, especially of Paul, wherein is also set out as it were the young age of the Church in her first growth chapters. 28. Acts of the Apostles.

96 The order of Times.

99 **V**Hericin Paul doth reuoke the Romans from the errors of the Gentiles, declaring the order of their iustification, what should proceed and what should follow their iustification. chapters. 16. Romans.

100 1. Wherein he doth call back some that were deceiued of false Apostles and Philosophers by their eloquence: some that were deceiued by the iudaicall obseruation of the Lawe, he calleth them backe to true faith, and to the wisedome of God. chapters. 16. Corinthians

101 2. Wherein Paul vpon their conuersion and repentence, praiseth and comforteth them. chapters. 13. Corinthians

102 Wherein Paul calleth againe such as were deceiued by false Prophets, that they should returne backe to the Lord and to their ceremonies, and willett them to come againe to the true faish of the Gospell. chapters. 6. Galatians.

103 Wherein the Apostle praiseth the Ephesians, which did perfist constantly in the faith of the Gospell receaved. chapters. 6. Ephesians.

103 Wherein the Apostle praiseth the Philippians, for that after they had received the word of truth, they did not receive the false Apostles. chapters. 4. Philippians.

104 Wherein Paul blameth the Colossians, for that they were

The Table.

Theffalonia.	were seduced by the false Apostles, and exhorteth them to returne to the veritie of the Gospell. chapters. 4.	104
Theffalonia.	1. Wherein he doth commend the Thessaloniāns, which receiuing the word of truth, though they suffered persecution of their owne kinred, yet they did persist in the faith, nor would receiue the false Apostles. chapters. 5. 2. Wherein the Apostle instructed them of the last times, of the comming of the persecution of Antichrist and of his aduancement and ouerthrow. chapters. 3.	104
	Bookeſ Sapientiall be named these wherein the wisedome of Christ is expressed by examples and preceptes of Godly living, given by his Apostles, and be Bookeſmentis ore,	
Timothie.	1. Wherin Paul instructeth him of the order and office of Bishops and Deacons, and of all Ecclesiastical discipline. chapters. 6.	105
Timothie.	2. Wherin Paul doth exhorte him to the crowne of Martyrdome, and doth informe him of all the rules of the Catholike veritie, and what shall be done in the last daies, and of his owne suffering. chapters. 4.	105
Titus.	Wherin Paul doth instructe Titus his disciple, of the constituting and ordering of Priests or Elders, and of all spirituall conuersation, and of the eschewing of heretiques. chapters. 3.	106
Philemon.	Wherin the Apostle commendeth Philemon of his faith in Christ, and of his charite to the godly, and he prayeth him to deale gently with Onesimus his seruant, and to entertaine him friendly.	106
Hebreys.	Wherin the Apostle sheweth the weakenesse and the abolishment of Moses Lawe, and the perfection of the doctrine of the Gospell, and that Christ is true God and man, and a Mediator betweeue God and man. chapters. 13.	107
James.	Wherin James giueth exhortation vnto patient sufferring, & that there is no exception of persons before God, and doth also open the hafts that come by an euill tongue,	108

The Table.

pag.	he forbiddeth warres and dissentions, he rebuketh the rich that be vncharitable, and doth stirre men to vertue. Chapters. 5.	
108	1 Wherein <i>Peter</i> giueth thankes vnto God, which by the death of his sonne, did mercifully saue all man-kinde, and doth instruct to good life : diuerse states of men. chapters. 5.	<i>Peter.</i>
109	2 In which the Apostle induceth the beleeuers to hold the true faith, he doth note and condemne the falsenesse of heretiques, and doth describe the second comming of Christ. Chapters. 3.	<i>Peter.</i>
109	1 In which St. <i>John</i> doth testifie of the word of truth and life, exhorting men to confesse their sinnes, affirming that we haue Iesus Christ an aduocate with the Father, dissuading men from the loue of the world, and perswading men to loue God and their neighbours. chapters. 5.	<i>John.</i>
110	2 Wherin he cominendeth the elect Ladie and her sons and doth exhorte them to brotherly loue, and doth admonish them to eschewe heretiques. chapters. 1.	<i>John.</i>
110	3 In this he praiseth the godlinesse of his beloued <i>Gaius</i> , which hee extended vnto strangers, and he doth exhorte him to perseuer still in that godlinesse and well doing. chapters. 1.	<i>John.</i>
110	In which the Apostle doth admonish all men of their owne saluation, and he doth bring in by the way the alteration that was betwixt <i>Michael</i> and the deuill, and doth detest the life of heretiques. chapters. 1.	<i>Iude.</i>

Bookes Propheticall.

pag.	Vvich treateth of Reuelations shewed vnto <i>John</i> by an Angell in the Ile of Pathmos, of the tribulation which the Church of Christ did then suffer, & prophecieth also of such tribulations which the Church shal suffer hereafter, and especially in the time of Antichrist, and of the punishments of them which be damned, and of the rewards of the elect. chapters. 22.	
------	---	--

Apocalypse

A
BRIEFE COLLECTION
OF THE CONTENTS OF ALL
THE CHAPTERS, AS WELL
OF THE OLD AS NEWE
Testament.

The first Booke of *Moses*, called in
Hebrewe *Berechit* and in Greeke
Genesis: hath fiftie
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.



1 *Of Heauen, Earth, the light, the Firmament, the Sunne, the Mone, the Stars, and fishes in the Sea, and all beasts and fowles, were made by the word of God, and how Man was also created.*

2 *The hollowing of the Saboth day, the Tree of knowledge is forbidden, Adam nameth all creatures: Eva is created, and marriage is ordained.*

3 *The Serpent deceiuesth the woman: the Serpent, woman and man, are cursed and driven out of Paradise: Christ the blessed sad of the woman is promised.*

4 *Kain killeth his righteous brother Abel; Kain is cursed, and disvaireth the generation of Henoch, Mathuiale, Tubal, Lamech, Sheth, and Enosh.*

5 *The Genealogie of Adam and other Fathers, and the yeeres of their lives, unto Noah and his children.*

6 *The cause of the flood is the sinne of man, Noah the iust is preserved in the Ark with all kinde of beasts.*

7 *Noah with them that were with him, entreth into the Ark: the flood destroyeth all the rest upon the earth.*

8 *The waters of the floods being diminished, Noah sendeth forth the Rauen, and the Dove: Noah goeth out of the Ark, and offereth sacrifice unto God.*

Chapters.
50.

The Con-
tents of
Genesij.

Genesis.

2 God blesseth Noah and his sonnes, God giueth libertie of meate, and forbiddeth the eating of blood , he promiseth no more to destroy the world with water, and giueth the rainebowe for a token thereof.

10 The encrease of mankinde by Noah and his sonnes, the beginning of Cities , Countries, and Nations, after the flood.

11 The building of the Tower of Babel, the confusion of tongues , the generation of Sem the sonne of Noah vnto Abram , which goeth with Lot to Haran.

12 Abram is blessed of God , and goeth with Lot to the land of Canaan , which God promised to give to him and his seed: Abram goeth into Egypt , his wife calleth her selfe his sister, for whom Pharao is plagued.

13 Abram and Lot departe out of Egypt , Abram deuideth the land and cattell with Lot his brothers sonne : the promise made to Abram is renewd.

14 Lot after the spoile of Sodom is taken prisoner , Abram deliuereith him: Melchisdec offereth gifts to Abram.

15 The Lord is Abrams defence and reward , God promiseth seed to Abram, and he beleuurd and was iustified : the land of Canaan is yet againe promised to Abram.

16 Sara giueth Abram leue to take Hagar her maide to wife , Hagar despiseth her mistresse , and being euill entreated, runneth away from Sara , an Angell conforteth her, willing her to turne againe, and nameith her first childe Ishmael.

17 Abram is called Abraham : the land of Canaan is promised vnto Abraham the fift time, Circumcision is ordained: Sarai is named Sarah, Izhac is promised again vnto Abraham, Abraham Circumciseth him selfe , Ishmael, and his housshold seruants.

18 Christ is promised to all Nations , the destruction of Sodome is declared to Abraham, Abraham praieith for them.

19 Lot receiueth two Angels into his house , the filthie lusts of the Sodomites , Sodome is destroyed.

20 Abraham dwelleth as a stranger in the land of Gerar.

21 Izhac is borne, Hagar is cast out with her young sonne Ishmael, the Angell conforteth her.

22 The faith of Abraham is tryed in offering his sonne Izhac: Izhac is a figure of Christ.

23 Abraham bewaileth Sarahs death, he buyeth the field for her buriall of Ephron the Hittite, Sarah is laid in her graue.

24 Abraham causeth his seruant to sweare to take a wife for Izhac of his owne kinred.

25 Abraham taketh Keturah to wife and begetteth many children: the patrimony giuen to Izhak and giuesth to the children of his concubines: the birth of Jacob and Esau.

26 Abimelech rebuketh Izhak for calling his wife his sister: the attonement betwene Abimelech and Izhak.

27 Jacob stealeth his fathers blessing from Esau by his mothers counsaile, Esau hateth Jacob. Rebecca sendeth Jacob away into Haran to his Uncle Laban.

28 Izhak forbiddeth Jacob to take a wife of the Canaanites: Jacob setteth vp a pillar and maketh a vow.

29 Jacob commith to his Uncle Laban, and serueth him seauen yeeres for his daughter Rahel. Lea was brought to his bed in stead of Rahel.

30 Rahel and Lea being both barren, giue their maides to their husband, God enricheth Laban for Jacobs sake, and blessed Jacob with plentie.

31 Labans chyldyn doe grudge against Jacobs wealth, Rahel stealeth her fathers goods, Laban pursueth Jacob.

32 God comforteth Jacob by a vision of Angels, Jacob wrestleth with the Angell who named him Israel.

33 Esau meeteth his brother Jacob, and is agrued with him: Jacob buyeth a possession, and buildesth an Altar vnto God.

34 The rauishing of Dina Jacobs daughter by Shechem the sonne of Hamor, who requireth her in mariadge for his sonne: the sonnes of Jacob doe guilefully require the Schechemites to be circumcised, the whoredome is reuenged by Simeon and Levi Jacobs sonnes: Jacob reproueth his sonnes.

35 Jacob at Gods commandement goeth vp to Bethell, and burieth his images vnder an Oak: Rahel dyeth in traueile of Beniamine.

36 The wifes of Esau. Jacob and Esau are enriched. Esau departeth from Jacob, and dwelleth in mount Seir: the degree of Esau.

37 Ioseph telleth his dreames, and is hated of his brethren, Jacob being perswaded that his sounre Ioseph was dead, bewaileth him.

38 The mariage of Iudah, the trespass of Er and Onan, and the vengeance of God that came therefore.

39 Ioseph is sold to Putiphar, God prospereth Ioseph and blesseth Putiphar for Iosephs sake, Ioseph doth withstand the temptation of his mistresse: he is fally accused and cast into prison, where God sheweth him fauour.

40 Ioseph expoundeth the dreames of the two prisoners, the truth whereof appeared at the birth day of Pharaoh.

41 Ioseph expoundeth Pharoes dreame of Nine & Eares, he is made ruler ouer all Egypt, the dearth beginneth in all lands.

42 Jacob sendeth Iosephs brethren into Egypt, to buy Coxie, Ioseph knoweth them, and trieth them, Simeon remainteth in prison, the other returne to their father to fetch Beniamin, Jacob is loath to let Beniamin goe, but at the last he is content.

43 Jacob suffereth Beniamin to depart with his children.

44 Ioseph commanideth his cup to be put in the Sacke of Beniamin: the cup is found in the Sacke of Beniamin. Ioseph accuseth his brethren of theft: Iudah offereth himselfe to be bound for his brother Beniamin.

45 Ioseph maketh himselfe knowne to his brethren, hee comforteth them, & sheweth that he was sent thither by Gods prouidence.

46 God assureth Jacob of his iourney into Egypt.

47 Jacob commeth before Pharaoh to whome Pharaoh giueth the land of Gosen.

48 Ioseph with his twosomes visiteth his sicke father. Jacob rehearseth Gods promises.

49 Jacob blesseth all his sonnes by name, and sheweth them what is to come, he appointeth the place of his buriall.

50 Jacob is honorably buried. Ioseph forgiueth his brethren all iniuries done unto him.

The second Booke of *Moses* in Latin
tine with a Greeke word called *Exodus*,
and in Hebrewe *Vellesechmoth*:
hath fortie Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **T**H^E Children of Iacob which came into Ægypt: the new Pharaoh goeth about to oppresse them in baine, by overburdening of them, by murther and drowning of their men Children: the Midwives haue pity on them, and be rewarded of God.
2. Moses is borne and cast into the flages: he is taken vp of Pharaoes Daughter and deliuered to his owne Mother to be nurssed.
3. Moses kēpeth the shēpe of Iethro his Father in law: God appeareth to him in a Bush, and sendeth him to deliuere the Children of Israell.
4. God giueth thre signes vnto Moses, which doe declare that he was sent of God: Moses taketh his leaue of his Father in law.
5. Moses and Aaron doe their message to Pharaos, who will not suffer the Children of Israell to depart, but oppresseth them more and more.
6. God renueith his promise concerning the deliuernace of the Israelites.
7. Moses and Aaron speake to Pharaos, they turne the Rod into a Serpent, and the Water into blood, and Pharaoes Sozcerers doe the like. And Pharaos heart is hardened the more.
8. The plague of Frogs, which die at the praier of Moses. Moses prayeth againe, but Pharaos heart is hardened.
9. The Moazine of Bealts, the plague of Botches and Soares. The horrible Haile, Thunder, and Lightnings.
10. The plague of Grashoppers. Pharaos confesseleth his

Chapters.
40.

The Con-
tent of
Exodus.

time. Pharaō forbiddeth Moses to come any moze in his presence.

11. The Lord commandeth the Hebrews to rob the Egyptians. The death of the first borne of all things in Egypt is signified.

12. The Lord ordaineth the Passeouer. The Number that went out of Egypt, and how long they continued in Egypt.

13. The first borne are sanctified unto the Lord. Children must be taught how their Fathers were deliuered out of Egypt.

14. Pharaos heart is hardened and he pursueth the Israelits.

15. Moses with the men and women sing praises unto God for their deliueraunce.

16. The Israelites come into the Deserts of Sin, Manna is reserved for a Remembrance unto their posterity.

17. The Israelites come into Rephidim. Moses holdeth vp his hands in prayer, and the Amaleckites are overcome.

18. Iethro Moses Father in law, brought his wife and Children unto him.

19. The People are commanded to be sanctified.

20. The ten Commandments of God are declared unto the People. Gods of Siluer and Gold are againe forbidden.

21. Judiciall and ciuill Ordinances appointed by God touching seruitude, stealing of men, man-slaughter, cursing of Parents, brawling, punishment of like with like, and of a goaring Oxe and such like.

22. The Lawes of God concerning Theft, Domage, Lending, Borrowing, entisling of Maids, Witchcraft, Idolatry, supporting of Widdowes, Strangers, and Fatherlese, Usurie, Reverence to Magistrates.

23. A multitude is not to be followed in euill, the reward of them that keepe the commandements.

24. Moses offered vp Sacrifice unto the Lord, and sprinkled the People with the blood of the Couenant. The People promise obedience unto the Lord.

25. The voluntary guifts for making the Tabernacle.

26. The forme of the Tabernacle and furniture thereof.

27. The

27. The forme of the Altar of burnt Sacrifice, the fashion of the entrance of the Tabernacle, the Oyle of the Lampe.
28. The Lord calleth Aaron and his Sonnes to the Priesthood, and the forme of their Garments is described.
29. The manner of the consecrating of the Priests, of the two Lambs of one yeare old duely to be offered.
30. The forme of the Altar, of Incense, the summe that the Israelites should pay to the Tabernacle.
31. The Sabbath day is the signe of our Sanctification.
32. The Israelites worship the Golden Calfe, Moses prayeth for the sinne of the People.
33. The Lord sendeth an Angell before his People, the People sorrow because the Lord denieth to goe vp with them.
34. The description of God, after the fast of forty daies: Moses commeth downe from the Mountaine and speaketh to the People with a couered face.
35. The Sabbath is commanded to be kept.
36. The great readinesse of the People in offering toward the building of the Tabernacle.
37. The making and framing of the Arke of Wilities.
38. The Altar of the whole burnt Offerings, the Brasen Lauer, the somme of that which the People offered.
39. The apparrell of Aaron and his Sonnes, all that the Lord commanded was done and finished. Moses blesseth the People.
40. The Tabernacle is reard vp, the glory of the Lord appeareth in a cloud covering the Tabernacle.

The Contents of Exodus.

The third Booke of *Moses* called in
 the Hebrewe *Vaicrah*, and in the Latine
Leuiticus: hath twenty seauen
 Chapters.

Chapters,
27.

The Con-
 tents of *L.
 uiticus*.

The contents of the Chapters.viz.

1. Of whole burnt offerings for particular persons, the manner to offer whole burnt Offerings, aswell of Bullocks, as of Sheepe and Birds.
2. The order of meat offerings: all meat offerings must be seasoned with salt.
3. The order of peace offerings, of Sheepe, of Lambs, of Goates.
4. The offerings for the Sunes of the Priests: of the Congregation, the Princes, the priuate persons: sinne done of ignorance.
5. Of Daths: the cleansing of him that toucheth vncleane things: the purgation of an Dath, and of sin done by ignorance.
6. The offring for sinnes which are done willingly: the offring of Aaron and his Sonnes.
7. Trespas offrings, sinne offrings, of Peace offrings, the fat and blod may not be eaten.
8. The Consecration of Aaron and his Sonnes, and of the annoynting of the Tabernacle.
9. The first offrings of Aaron. Aaron blesseth the people: the glory of the Lord is shewed.
10. Nadab and Abihu are slaine: Israel mourneth for them: the Priests are forbidden wine.
11. Of Beasts, Fishes and Birds, which be cleane, and which be vncleane.
12. A law how Women should be purged after their deliurance.

13. The

13. The Priests must haue a consideration and iudge who are Lepers : of the leprosous Garment.

14. The cleansing of the Leper, and of the house that he is in.

15. The manner of purging the vncleannes both of Men and Women.

16. What Aaron must doe, of the scape Goat, the cleaning of the Sanctuary.

17. All sacrifices must be brought to the doore of the Tabernacle: to Deuils they may not offer: they may not eat blood.

18. The Israelites may not walke after the manner of the Egyprians nor Canaanites, what degree of kindred may marry together.

19. A repetition of sundry Lawes and Ordinances : a consideration of the porre.

20. They that giue of their seede to Molech must die: against such as scke after Sorcerers.

21. At what Funeralls the Priests may be present, how pure the Priests ought to be touching themselves and their families.

22. Who ought to abstaine from eating the things that were offered: how, what, and when they should be offered.

23. Of the holie daies : of the Sabbath, the Passeouer, the feasts of vnlauened bread.

24. The Dyle for the Lampes: he that blasphemeth must be stoned: he that killeth shall be killed.

25. The Sabbath of the seauenth yere, and the yere of Jubile.

26. They are blessed that keeps the commandements of God, and cursed are they that keepe them not.

27. Of divers bowes, and redemption of the same: all Tythes are due to the Lord.

The fourth Booke of *Moses* called in
the Hebrew *Vaiedabbar*, and in the
Latine *Numery*, hath.
thirtie sixe.
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
36.

*The Con-
tents of
Numbers.*

1 *M*oses and Aron, with the twelue Princes of Tribes,
are commanded of the Lord to number them that are
meete for warre, The Levites are exempted for the seruice of
the Tabernacle.

2 *The order of the Tentes*, the heads of the kinredes of
Israel.

3 *The Levites goe not to batteile*, but minister in the
Sanctuarie, they pitch their Tents next to the habitation.

4 *The Office of the Levites.*

5 *The Leprous and polluted persons*, shall be put out of
the Tents, the satisfaction for sinne, the Law of Jealousie.

6 *The Law of consecration of the Spararites*: how the
Priests shall blesse the people.

7 *The offering of the heads and Princes of Israel*, in the
dedication of the Tabernacle and the Altar: the Lord spea-
keth to Moses out of the mercie seate.

8 *The order of the Lampes*, the forme of the Candle-
sticke: the cleansing and offering of the Levites.

9 *What time the cleare and what time the unclean*
ought to keepe the passeouer: the cloud couering the Taber-
nacle leadeth the Israelites through the wildernesse.

10 *The Trumpets of siluer*, and their use: Hobab refu-
seth to goe with Moses.

11 *The people murmurth*, they desire flesh: they loth
Manna: it raineth Quailes, the flesh raueneres are punished.

12 *The*

12 Aron & Miriam geudge against Moses, Miriam is stricken with Leprosie and healed at the prayer of Moses.

13 Certaine men are sent to search the land of Canaan : They bring of the fruit of the land.

14 The people murmur against Moses and Aron : they would haue stoned Caleb and Ioshua.

15 What manner of offerings the Israelites shold offer when they enter into the land of promise : the man stoned.

16 The rebellion of Chorah,Dathan and Abiram, whome the earth swallowed vp quicke.

17 Arons rodde buddeþ and beareth blossoms, whereby his priest hood is confirmed against the rebellious people.

18 The office of the Levites , the Tithes and first fruits must be giuen them : Arons heritage.

19 Of the ashes of the red Cowe , the water of expiation is made to walsh away diners uncleanness.

20 Miriam the sister of Moses and Aron dieth , Moses and Aron shall not enter into the land of promise.

21 Israel vanquished King Arad and a Cananite: the fiery Serpents are sent to sting the murmuring people.

22 King Balac sendeth twice for Balaam to curse the Israelites, the Lord forbiddeth him to goe , the Angell rebuketh him , and Balaams Ass speaketh.

23 Balaam causeth seauen Altars to be built , God teacheth him what to answer : in steede of cursing, he blesseth the Israelites.

24 Balaam Prophesieth prosperously of the Kingdome of Israel , and of the comming of Christ.

25 For the fornication of the people committed with the daughters of Moab , God commandeth the chiese rulers to be hanged , Phinices killeth Zimri and Cosbi.

26 The children of Israel are numbered in the plaine of Moab from twenty yeres and vpward.

27 The law of the heritage of the daughters of Zalphaad , Moses prayeth for a gouernour of the people , and Ioshua is appointed.

28 What must be offered on every feast day.

29 What must be offered the eight first daies of the seuenth month.

Chapters.
36.

- 30 Of bowes, when they shall be kept, and when not.
- 31 The Padianites are slaine and their Citties , burnt
Balaam also is slaine : onely the virgins are reserved aliuē.
- 32 Moses giueth to the Rubenites, Gadites, and to the
halfe Tribe of Manasses their portion of their inheritance be-
yond Jordan.
- 33 The two and fortie iourncis of Israel are num-
bered : they are commanded to kill the Canaanites.
- 34 The cosies and borders of the land of promise: certaine
men are assigned to deuide the land.
- 35 The law of man slaughter : for one mans witnesse
shall no man be condemned.
- 36 An order for the marriage of the daughters of Zal-
phaad : the inheritance could not be giuen from one Tribe to
another.

The Con-
tents of
Numbers.

The fist Booke of *Moses* called
in Hebrew *Ellehaddebarim*, and in Latine
Deuteronomium, and hath thirtie
foure Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
34.

The Con-
tents of
Deuterono-
mie.

- 1 M oses reproueth the people for their incredulitie.
- 2 A rehearsal of the benefits of God bestowed v-
pon his people : his people Israel is forbidden to fight against
the Edomites, Moabites, and Ammonites : Sehon King of
Hesbon is discomfited.
- 3 Things that chanced from the two Kings Sehon & Og,
unto the Institution of Iosuah in Moses steade.
- 4 An exhortation to obserue the law without adding there-
to or diminishing : we must teach the Law to our children :
we ought to make no Image whereby we might be induced
to Idolatrie.
- 5 Moses is the meane betwene God and the people , the
Law

Law is repeated, the people were afraide at Gods voice, the Lord wilsheth that the people would feare him : they must neither decline to the right hand nor left.

6 An exhortation to feare God and keepe his Commandments, God ought not to be tempted.

7 The Israelites may make no conuenant with the Gentiles.

8 Moses putteth the Israelites in remembrance of all the benefits which God bestowed vpon them, and the afflictions which God sent them in the wilderness, least the forgetfulness thereof should bring them to destruction.

9 God is not god to them for their swne righteousness, but for his owne sake : the two Tables are broken, Moses praieth for the people.

10 The Tables are renewed and put into the Arke.

11 An exhortation to loue God, and alwaies to be mindfull of his Lawes and to keepe them.

12 God commandeth the places of idolatrie to be destroied, God will be serued as he doth appoint, and not as men doe fantasie.

13 The false Prophets and the inticers to idolatrie must be put to death.

14 The manner of the Gentiles in mourning for the dead may not be followed: what meates are cleane to be eaten and what not.

15 The forgiuenesse of debts in the seauenth yeere : to help the poore is commended : the freedome of seruants.

16 Of Easter, Whitsuntide, and the feasts of Tabernacles: what Officers and Judges ought to be ordained. Idolatrie is forbidden.

17 The punishment of the Idolater: the election of the King.

18 The portion of the Leuites, God will not leaue them without a true Prophet, the false Prophet shall be slaine, and how he may be knowne.

19 The Townes of refuge, the punishment of him that beareth false witnesse.

20 The exhortation of the Priest when the Israelites

14 Deuteronomie.

goe to battell : peace must first be proclaimed, the trees that
bear fruit must not be destroyed.

21 Inquisition for murther, of the woman taken in warre,
the birth-right cannot be changed for affection, the disobedient
childe : the body may not hang all night.

22 He commandeth to haue care of our neighbours goods:
of the wife not being found a Virgin : the punishment of adulterie.

23 What they ought to auoid when they goe to warre,
to flee all kinde of whoredome , of vsurie, of bowes.

24 Diuorcementis permitted , he that is newly married is
exempted from warre , mercie is to be shewed towards the
poore detters.

25 The beating of offenders : in what cause a womans
hand must be cut off : of iust weights and measures.

26 The offering of the first fruites : to what honour God
preferreth them which acknowledge him to be their Lord.

27 They are commanded to write the Law vpon stonye for
a remembrance.

28 The promise to them that obey the Commandments,
the threatening of them that disobay them.

29 The people are exhorted to obserue the Commandments , the whole people from the highest to the lowest are
comprehended vnder Gods couenant , the punishment of him
that flattereth himselfe in his wickednesse : the cause of Gods
wrath against his people.

30 Mercie shewed when they repent : life & death is set before them : the Lord is their life which obey him.

31 Moses preparing himselfe to die, appointeth Iosuah to
rule the people , he giueth the Law to the Levites that they
should reade it to the people.

32 The Song of Moses concerning Gods benefites to-
wards the people , God forewarneth Moses of his death.

33 There is no God like unto the God of Israel , no
people like unto his.

34 Moses seeth all the land of Canaan , he dieth, Israel
weepeth, Iosuah succeedeth in Moses rōome, the praise of
Moses.

The Booke of *Josuah*, whome the
Hebrewes call *Iehosuah*, hath
twentie four
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1 **T**he Lord encourageth Josuah to iuuade the land of promise, the Lord promiseth to assist Josuah if he obey his word, Josuah commandeth the people to prepare themselves to passe ouer Jordan, and exhorteth the Rubenites to execute their charge.

2 Rahab acknowledgeth the God of Israel to be the highest God.

3 Josuah commeth with the people unto Jordan, God sheweth by miracles that he is withi Josuah and that he guideth the people.

4 Twelue stones out of the Channell be erected, for a signe of the dryng of Jordan.

5 Of the second Circumcision vnder Josuah and wherefore it was: Barua faileth and becommeth scarce.

6 God giueth the Citie of Jericho vnto Josuah, Jericho is taken, Rahab is saued, the builder againe of Jericho is cursed.

7 Achan vsurpeth of the Church iewels, Ai is searched, what things Achan had conueied of those which ought to haue bene burnt.

8 The siege and winning of Ai, the King thereof is han ged, Josuah setteth vp an Altar, he writeþ the Law vpon stones and readeth it to all the people.

9 Certaine Kings are gathered against Josuah, the Gabaonites doe guilefully require peace of Josuah, the Gabaonites are made ministers in cutting wood and bearing of water.

10 Five Kings make warre against Gibeon whome Josuah discomfiteþ, the Sunne standeth still at Josuahs praier, the five Kings are hanged.

11 Certaine Kings are gathered against Josuah, God deuicereth

Chapters.
24.

The Con-
tents of
Josuah.

delivereth all the Kings unto Iosuah, which had conspired against him.

12 The rehearsall of the Kings which were smitten of the Israelites beyond Jordan.

13 The Lord commandeth Iosuah to divide the land that remaineth unto the Israelites : possession is not giuen unto the Tribe of Levi : Balaam is put to death.

14 The land of Canaan was deuided among the nine Tribes and the halfe : Caleb requireth the heritage that was promised him : Hebron was giuen him.

15 The lot of the Children of Iuda , and the names of the Cities and villages of the same : Caleb's portion : the request of Achsah.

16 The lot or part of Ephraim : the Cananites dwelleth among them.

17 The portion of the halfe Tribe of Manasses : a portion is giuen to the daughter of Zalphaad.

18 The Tabernacle is set in Silo : certaine are sent to divide the land to the other seauen Tribes : the lot of the Children of Beniamin.

19 The portion of Simeon, of Zabulon, of Isachar, of Asher, of Nepthali, of Dan, the portion of Iosuah.

20 The Lord commandeth Iosuah to appoint Cities of refuge , the use thereof , and their names.

21 The Cities giuen to the Levites in number eight and sontie , the Lord according to his promise gaue the Children of Israel rest.

22 Ruben , Gad , and the halfe Tribe of Manasses, are sent againe to their possessions.

23 Iosuah exhorteth the people that they ioyne not themselves to the Gentiles.

24 Iosuah rehearseth Gods benefits , and exhorteth the people to feare : God Iosuah dieth.

The Booke of Judges called in the
Hebrew *Sophtim*, and in the Latine
Iudicium: hath twentie one
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1 After Iosuah was dead, Iuda was constituted Captaine, Adonihezek is taken, the request of Achisah, the Children of Leui, the Canaanites are made tributaries but not destroyed.

2 The Angell rebuketh the people, because they had made peace with the Canaanites: the cause is shewed why God suffered Idolaters to remaine among them.

3 The Canaanites were left to trie Israel, Othoniel delivereth Israel, Ahud killeth King Eglon: Samger killeth the Philistines.

4 Debora iudgeth Israel, and exhorteth Barac to deliuere the people: Sisera flieth, and is killed by Iael.

5 The Song and thanksgiving of Debora and Barac after the victorie.

6 Israel is oppressed of the Madianites for their wickednesse: Gedeon is sent to be their deliuener: he asked a signe.

7 The Lord commandeth Gedeon to send away a great part of his companie: the Madianites are discomfited by a wondrous sort: Oreb and Zeb are slaine.

8 Ephraim murmureth against Gedeon: he maketh an Ephod which was the cause of Idolatrie: of Gedeons sonnes and his death.

9 Abimelech usurpetteth the Kingdome, and putteth his brethren to death: Ioatham proposeth a Parable.

10 Thola dieth: Iaire also dieth: the Israelites are punished for their sinnes, they crye vnto God and he hath pittie on them.

Chapters:
21.

The Con-
tent of
Judges.

Chapters,
21.

The Con-
tents of
Judges.

11 Iphthah being chased away by his brethren, was after made Captaine ouer Israel: he maketh a rash bow, he vanquisheth the Ammonites, and sacrificeth his daughter according to his bow.

12 Iphthah killeth two and fortie thousand Ephraimites: after Iphthah succeedeth Ibzan, Elon and Abdon.

13 Israel for their wickednesse is oppressed of the Philistins: the Angell appeareth to Manoahs wife: the Angell commanded hym to sacrifice vnto the Lord: the birth of Sampson.

14 Sampson desreth to haue a wife of the Philistins: he killeth a Lyon, he propoundeth a riddle, he killeth thirtie, his wife forlaketh him and taketh an other.

15 Sampson tieþ fire-brands to the Fores tailes: the Philistins burne his father in lawe and his wife: with a lawe bone of an Asse he killeth a thousand men: out of a great tooth in the Lawe God giueth hym water.

16 Sampson carieth away the gates of Azza: he was deceived by Dalila: he pulleth downe the house vpon the Philistins and dieth with them.

17 Michas mother according to her bow, made her sonne two Iools.

18 The Children of Dan send men to search the land: then come the sixe hundred and take the Gods and the Priest of Micah away: they destroy Laish.

19 Of the Leuite whose wife was villanously killed in Gibeon: the Leuite cutteth her in twelue pieces and sendeth them to the twelue Tribes.

20 The Israelites assemble in Misnah, to whome the Leuite declareth his wrong: they send for them that did the villainie.

21 The Israelites sweare that they will not marrie their daughters vnto the Beniamites: they slay them of Javes Gillead, and giueth their Virgins to the Beniamites: the Beniamites take the daughters of Silo.

Ruth.

The Booke of Ruth, contayneth
foure Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1 Elimelech goeth with his wife and children into the land of Moab, he and his sonnes die: Naomi and Ruth come to Bethelcm.

2 Ruth gathereth corne in the fields of Booz: the gentle-
nelle of Booz towards her.

3 Naomi giueth Ruth counsell: she sleepeth at Booz fæte:
he acknowledgeth himselfe to be her kinsman.

4 Booz speaketh to Ruths next kinsman touching her ma-
riage: the ancient custome in Israel; Booz marrieth Ruth of
whome he begetteth Obed: the generation of Pharez.

Chapters.
4.

The Con-
tents of
Ruth.

The first Booke of Samuel, other-
wise called the first Booke of the Kings,
hath thirtie and one
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1 The Genealegie of Elkanah Father of Samuel: his two
wives, Hannah was barren and prated to the Lord: her
answer to Eli. Samuel is borne, he doth dedicate him to
the Lord.

2. The song of Hannah. The sonnes of Eli are wicked: the
new customes of the Priests. Samuel ministreth before the
Lord. Eli blesseth Elkanah and his wife.

3. There was no manifest vision in the time of Eli. The
Lord

Chapters.
31.

The Con-
tents of
I. Samuel.

Chapters.
31.

Lord calleth Samuel thre times, and sheweth what shall come vpon Eli and his house: the same thing declareth Samuel to Eli.

4. The Arke of the Lord is taken: Eli and his children dye.

5. The Philistins bring the Arke into the house of Dagon. The men of Ashdod are plagued. The Arke is carried to Gath and after to Ekron.

6. The Philistims offer golden Emerods. The men of Beth Shemesh are striken for looking into the Arke.

7. The Arke is brought to Kiriat Yearim. Samuel exhorteth the people to forsake their sinne and turne to the Lord. The Philistims fight against Israel and are overcome. Samuel iudgeth Israel.

8. Samuel maketh his sonnes Judges ouer Israel, who follow not his steps. The Israelites aske a King.

9. Saul seeking his fathers Asses, by the counsell of his servant goeth to Samuel. The Prophets called Seers.

10. Saul is annoyned King by Samuel: Samuel assembleth the people, and sheweth them their sinnes.

11. Nahash the Ammonite warreth against Iabesh Gilead who asketh helpe of the Israelites: Saul promiseth help, the Ammonites are slaine: the Kingdome is renued.

12. Samuel declaring to the people his integrarie, reproueth their ingratitude.

13. Saul being disobedient to Gods commandement, is shewed of Samuel that he shall not raigne.

14. Ionathan and his harness bearer, put the Philistins to flight.

15. Saul is commanded to slay Amalek, he sparcth Agag and the best things: Samuel reproueth hym.

16. Samuel is reproued of God and is sent to annoyn Dauid. God regardeth the heart. The Spirit of the Lord commeth vpon Dauid.

17. The Philistins make warre against Israel. Goliath defieth Israel: Dauid killeth Goliath and the Philistins flee.

18. The amity of Ionathan & Dauid. Saul would haue slaine Dauid: Saul feareth Dauid seeing that the Lord is with him.

19. Ionathan

The Contents of
I. Samuel.

19. Ionathan declareth to David the wicked purpose of Saul. The spirit of Prophesie commeth on Saul.

20. Ionathan comforteth David; they renew their league: Saul would haue killed Ionathan: Ionathan aduertiseth David by thre Arrows of his fathers furie.

21. David fleeth to Nob to Abimelech the Priest: he getteth of him the shew-bread to satisfie his hunger.

22. David hideth himselfe in a Caue: many that were in trouble came vnto him.

23. David chaseth the Philistins from Keila: Ionathan comforteth David: Sauls enterprise is broken in pursuing David.

24. David hid in a Caue spareth Saul, he sheweth to Saul his innocencie: Saul acknowledgeth his fault: he causeth David to swere vnto him to be fauourable to his seed.

25. Samuel dieth: Nabal and Abigail: the Lord killeth Nabal: Abigail and Ahinoam Davids wiues: Michal is given to Phalti.

26 David was discouered vnto Saul by the Ziphims: David taketh away Sauls speare and a Cruse of water that stood at his head: Saul confesseth his sinne.

27. David fleeth to Achish King of Gath, who giueth him Ziklag: David destroicth certaine of the Philistines: Achish is deceiued by David.

28. David had the chiese charge promised about Achish. Saul consulteth with a Witch, and she causeth him to speake vnto Samuel who declareth him raine.

29. The Princes of the Philistines cause David to be sent backe from the battle against Israel because they misruled him.

30. The Amalekites burne Ziklag: Davids two wiues are taken prisoners: the people would stome him.

31. Saul killeth himselfe, his children are slaine in the battle.

The second Booke of *Samuel* other-
wise called the second Booke of *Kings*,
hath twenty and four
Chapters.

Chapters.
24.

The Con-
tents of
2. Samuel.

I. It was told David of Sauls death: he causeth him to be slain that brought the tidings: he laments the death of Saul and Jonathan.

2. David is anointed King in Hebron.
3. Long warre betweene the houses of Saul and David: the chilzen of David in Hebron. Abner turneth to David: Ioab killeth him.
4. Baanah and Rechab slay Ili-boscheth the sonne of Saul: David commandeth them to be slain.
5. Daud is made King ouer all Israel: he taketh the Fort of Sion: he asketh counsell of the Lord, and ouercommeth the Philistins twise.
6. The Ark brought forth of the house of Abinadab: Vz-zah is striken and dieth. David danceth before the Ark, and is therefore despised of his wife Michal.
7. David would build God an houfe, but is forbidden by the Prophet Nathan.
8. David ouercommeth the Philistins, and other strange Nations, and maketh them tributaries to Israel.
9. David restorcth all the lands of Saul to Mephibosheth the sonne of Jonathan: he appointeth Ziba to see the profits of his lands.
10. The messengers of David are villanously entreated of the King of Ammon: Ioab is sent against the Ammonites.
11. The Cittie of Rabbah is besieged: David committeth adulterie: Uriah is slain: David marrieth Beth-sheba.
12. David reprozed by Nathan confesseth his sinne. The childe conceaved in adulterie dieth.

13. Ammon

13. Amnon Davids sonne defileth his sister Tamar : Tamar is comforted by her brother Absalom ; Absalom therefore killeth Amnon.

14. Absalom is reconciled to his father by the subtilltie of Joab : Absalom may not see the Kings face.

15. The practises of Absalom to aspire to the Kingdome : David and his servants flee : Davids praiser.

16. The infidelite of Ziba, Shimei cursed David. Hushai commeth to Absalom.

17. Ahithophels counsell is ouerthowone by Hushai.

18. David deuideth his armie into thre parts.

19. Ioab encourageth the King : David is restored : Shimei is pardoned : Mephibosheth meeteth the King : Barzillai departeth : Israel fliueth with Judah.

20. Sheba raiseth Israel against David. Ioab killeth Amasa traiterously. The head of Sheba is delivered to Joab. Davids chiese Officers.

21. Thre deere yeres. The vengeance of the Simes of Saul ligheth on his seauen sonnes which are hanged.

22. David after his victories praiseth God : the anger of God towards the wicked.

23. The last words of David. The wicked shall be plucked vp as thornes. The names and facts of his mighty men : he desireth water and would not drinke.

24. David causeth the people to be nombrayd : he repenteth and chooseth to fall into Gods hands : seauentie thousand perish with the pestilence.

The first Booke of the Kings com-
monly called the third Booke of the Kings,
after the reckoning of the Latinists:
which third Booke, and the fourth
also is but one with the He-
brewes: it hath twentie &
two Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
22.

The Con-
tents of
I. Kings.

1. Abishag keepeth David in his extreme age. Adoniah usurpeth the Kingdome: Salomon is anointed King: Adoniah fleeth to the Altar.
2. David exhorteth Salomon, and giueth charge as concerning Ioab: Barzillai and Shimei. The death of David: Adoniah asketh Abishag to wife.
3. Salomon taketh Pharaohs daughter to wife. The Lord appeareth to him and giueth him wisedome: the pleading of the two harlottes, and Salomons sentence therein.
4. The Princes and rulers vnder Salomon: his Bookes and writings.
5. Hiram sendeth to Salomon, and Salomon to him, purposing to build the house of God: he prepareth the russe for the building: the number of the worke-men.
6. The building of the Temple and the forme thereof. The promise of the Lord to Salomon.
7. The building of the house of Salomon: the excellent worke-manship of Hiram in the pieces which he made for the Temple.
8. The Arke is borne into the Temple: a cloud filleth the Temple. The King blesseth the people.
9. The Lord appeareth the second time to Salomon: Salomon giueth Citties to Hiram.
10. The Queen of Saba commeth to heare the wisedome of

of Salomon, his roiall Throne, his power and magnitudo[n]cie.

11. Salomon had a thousand wiues and concubines, which bring him to Idolatrie.

12. Rehoboam succeedeth Salomon. Ieroboam reigneth ouer Israel.

13. Ieroboam is reprehended of the Prophet: his hand diest by

14. Ieroboam sendeth his wife disguised to Ahia the Prophet, who declareth unto him the destruction of his house.

15. Abijam reigneth ouer Iudah. The battle betweene Asa and Baasha.

16. Of Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri. Ahab marrieth Iezabel, Jericho is built againe.

17. Eliiah is forewarned of the famine to come, he is fed of Ravens.

18. Eliiah is sent to Ahab: Obadiah hideth an hundred Prophets. Eliiah killeth all Baals Prophets.

19. Eliiah fleeing from Iezabel is nourished of the Angell of God: he is commanded to anoint Hazael, Iehu, and Elisha.

20. Samaria is besieg'd: the Lord promiseth the victorie to Ahab by a Prophet.

21. Iezabel commandeth to kill Naboth for the Vineyard that he refuseth to sell to Ahab. Eliiah reproacheth Ahab and he repente[n]teth.

22. Iehoshaphat and Ahab fight against the King of Syria: Michaiah sheweth the King what shall be the successe of their enterprize: Zidkiyah the false Prophet smiteth him. Ahab is slaine, Ahaziah his sonne succeedeth. The reigne of Iehoshaphat, and Ioram his sonne.

The Con-
tents of
1.Kings.

The second or fourth Booke of
Kings, hath twentie five
Chapters.

The contents of the Chapters: viz.

Chapters,
25.

The Con-
tents of
2. Kings.

1. A Hazia by a fall falleth sicke, and consulteth with Baalzebub.
2. Eliiah diuideth the waters with his cloke: he is taken vp into Heauen. The childdren that mocke Elisha are rent in pieces with Beares.
3. The reigne of Ioram: he and Iehoshaphat goe to warre against Moab which rebelleth: the Moabites are overcome.
4. God increaseth the oyle to the poore widow by Elisha: he obtaineth for the Shunamite a sonne at Gods hand, who died and was raised vp againe.
5. Naaman the Sirian is healed of his leprosie: Elisha refuseth his giifts.
6. Elisha maketh Iron to swimme aboue the water: he discloseth the King of Syria's counsell to the King of Israel.
7. Elisha prophesieith plentie of victuaile and other things in Samaria,
8. Elisha prophesieith unto the Shunamite the dearth of seauen yeeres.
9. Iehu is made King of Israel, and killeth Ioram the King therof.
10. Iehu causeth the seauentie sonnes of Ahab to be slaine: he killeth also all the Priests of Baal.
11. Athaliah putteth to death all the Kings sonnes, except Iosash the sonne of Ahazia. Iehoiada causeth Athaliah to be slaine. Baal and his Priests are destroyed.
12. Iehoash maketh prouision for the repairing of the Temple: Iehoash is killed by two of his seruants.
13. Iehoahaz the sonne of Iehu is deliuercd into the hands

of the Assirians : he prayeth unto God and is delivered.

14. Amaziah the King of Iuda putteth to death them that slew his father , and after smiteth Edom.

15. Azariah King of Iudah becommeth a Leper.

16. Ahaz King of Iudah consecrateh his sonne in fire.

17. Hoshea King of Israel is taken.

18. Hezekiah King of Iudah putteth downe the brazen Serpent, and destroyeth the Idoles , and prospereth.

19. God promiseth by Esaiah victorie to Hezekiah.

20. Hezekiah being sick, receiueth the signe of his health.

21. King Manasseh restorcth Idolatrie, and useth great crueltie.

22. Iosiah repaircth the Temple. Helkiah findeth the booke of the Law , and causeth it to be presented to Iosiah, who sendeth to Huldah the Propheteesse to enquire the Lords will.

23. Iosiah readeth the Law before the people : he maketh a couenant with the Lord : he putteth downe the Idols after he had killed their Priesses : he keepeh the Pasceouer : he destroyeth the Coniurers : he was killed in Megiddo : and his sonne Iehoahaz reigneth in his sted : after he was taken, his sonne Iehoiakim was made King.

24. Iehoiakim, made subiect to Nabuchad-nezzar, rebelleth : he and his people are carried to Babilon. Zedekiah is made King.

25. Jerusalem is besieged of Nabuchad-nezzar and taken. The sonnes of Zedekiah are slaine before his eyes , and after, his owne eyes put out.

The first Booke of the *Chronicles*, called in Latine *Verba dierum*, after the Greekes *Paralipomenon*, which the Hebrewes call *Dibre Haiamim*, and recken both the Bookes but for one : hath twenty and nine Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
29.

The Con-
tents of
I. Chronicles

1. The genealogie of Adam and Noah, vntill Abraham, and from Abraham vntill Esau : his childdren : Kings and Dukes came of him.
2. The genealogie of Iudah vntill Ishai the father of Dauid.
3. The genealogie of Dauid and his posteritic vntill the sonnes of Iosah.
4. The genealogie of the sonnes of Iudah : of Ashur : of Iabes, and his praiser.
5. The birth right taken from Reuben and giuen to the sonnes of Ioseph. The genealogie of Reuben and Gad, and of the halfe Tribe of Manasseh.
6. The genealogie of the sonnes of Levi : their order in the ministrarie of the Tabernacle. Aaron and his sonnes Priests. Their habitation.
7. The genealogie of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim, and Asher.
8. The sonnes of Benjamin, and race of Saul.
9. All Israel and Judah are numbered. Of the Priests and Levites, and of their offices.
10. The battle of Saul against the Philistines in which he dieth, and his sonnes also : the cause of Sauls death.
11. The Jebusites rebell against Dauid, from whom he taketh the Tower of Sion.
12. What they were that went with Dauid when he fled from Saul : what they were that came unto him vnto Hebron out of euerie Tribe to make him King.

I3. The

13. The Arke is brought againe from Kiriyath-iearim to Jerusalem: Viza dieth because he touched it.

14. Hiram sendeth wood and worke-men to Dauid. By the counsel of God he goeth against the Philiuitis and ouercometh them.

15. David bringeth the Arke with ioy, and dancing before it is despised of his wife Michal.

16. The Arke being placed, they offer sacrifices. Dauid appointeth a notable Psalme to be sung in the praise of the Lord.

17. Christ is promised vnder the figure of Salomon.

18. The battle of Dauid against the Philiuitis, and against Moab, Zobah, Aram and Edom.

19. Hanun King of the children of Ammon doth great injuries to the seruants of Dauid: hee preparoth an armie against Dauid, and is overcome.

20. Rabbah destroyed. The Ammonites tormented. The Philiuitis are thrice ouercome with their Giants.

21. David causeth the people to be numbered, and there dye seauentie thousand men of the pestilence.

22. David prepareth things necessarie for the building of the Temple.

23. David being old, ordaineth Salomon King. Aaron and his sonnes are for the high Priestes.

24. David assigneth offices vnto the sonnes of Aaron.

25. The singers are appointed with their places and lots.

26. The Porters of the Temple are ordained euerie man to the gate which he shoulde keepe: and ouer the Treasure.

27. Of the Princes and Rulers that ministered vnto the King.

28. Because dauid was forbidden to build the Temple, he willeth Salomon and the people to performe it: exhorting him to feare the Lord.

29. The offering of dauid and of the Princes for the building of the Temple.

The Contents of
I. Chronicles.

The second Booke of the *Chronicles*,
 which in the Hebrewe is one with the
 first: hath thirtie and sixe
 Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

Chapters.
36.

The Con-
tents of
2. Chroni-
cles.

1. The offering of Salomon at Gibeon. He praiereth unto God to give him wisdome, which hee giueth him, and more. The number of his Charets and horses: and of his riches.
2. Salomon sendeth to Hiram the King of Tyrus, for wood and worke-men.
3. The Temple of the Lord, and the Porch are builded, with other things thereto belonging.
4. The Altar of brasse: the Lauatozie: the Caldron: the Candlestickes, &c.
5. The things dedicated by David are put in the Temple.
6. Salomon blesseth the people. He praiseth the Lord: hee praiereth unto God for those that shall pray in the Temple.
7. The fire consumeth the Sacrifice: the glorie of the Lord filleth the Temple.
8. The Citties that Salomon built: his Sacrifices which he offered.
9. The Quene of Sheba comineth to see Salomon and bringeth gifts.
10. The rigour of Rehoboam: he followeth lewde counsele. The people rebell.
11. Rehoboam is forbidden to fight against Ieroboam.
12. Rehoboam forsaketh the Lord, and is punished by Shishak.
13. Abijah maketh warre against Ieroboam: he sheweth the occasion: he trueth in the Lord and overcommeth Ieroboam.

14. Asa destroyeth Idolatrie, and commandeth his people to serue the true God.

15. The exhortation of Azariah : Asa purgeth his Countrey of Idolatrie , they sweare together to serue the Lord : he deposeth his mother for her Idolatrie.

16. Asa for feare of Baasha King of Israel , maketh a covenant with Benhadad King of Siria : he is reprooued by the Prophet.

17. Ichoshaphat trusting in the Lord prospereth in riches and honor: he abolisheth Idolatrie and causeth the people to be taught.

18. Ichoshaphat maketh affinity with Ahab : foure hundred Prophets counseile Ahab to goe to warre : Michaiah is against them. The effect of his propheetie.

19. After Ichoshaphat was rebuked by the Prophet he calleth agains the people to the honouring of the Lord.

20. Ichoshaphat and the people praiе unto the Lord : the maruellous victorie that the Lord gaue him against his enemies : his reigne and actes.

21. Ichoshaphat dieth. Ichoram succeedeth him which killeth his brethren : he is oppressed of the Philistims : his miserabile end.

22. Athaliah putteth to deaſh all the Kings lineage : Joash escapeth.

23. Joash the sonne of Ahaziah is made King : Athaliah is put to death. The Temple of Baal is destroyed : Iohoiada appointeth ſhinifters in the Temple.

24. Joash repaireth the house of the Lord : Joash is killed of his owne ſervants.

25. Amaziah putteth them to death that ſue his father: he falleth to Idolatrie.

26. Uzziah obeying the Lord prospereſt in his enterpises : he wareſt proud and uſurpeth the Priests office.

27. Ioatham reigneth , and ouercometh the Ammonites : his reigne and death : Ahaz his ſonne reigneth in his ſtaed.

28. Ahaz an Idolater is giuen into the hands of the Sirians, and the King of Israel. Ahaz encreaſeth his Idolatrie: his death and ſuccesor.

29. Hezekiah repaireth the Temple, and aduertiseth the

Chapters.
36.

the Levites of the corruption of Religion.

30. The keeping of the Passe-ouer by the Kings commandement.

31. The people destroy Idolatrie: Hezekiah appointeth Priestes and Levites, and prouideth for their living.

32. Sanherib inuadeth Judah: Hezekiah prepareth for the warre: he exhorteth the people to put their trust in the Lord.

33. Manasseh an Idolater, causeth Judah to erre: he is led prisoner into Babilon.

34. Iosiah destroith the Idols and restoreth the Temple: The booke of the Law is found.

35. Iosiah keepeth the passe-ouer: he setteth forth Gods seruice: he fighteth against the King of Egypt, and dieth, the people bewaile him.

36. After Iosiah, reigned Iehoahaz, after him Iehoiakim, after him Zedekiah, in whose time all the people were caried away to Babilon for contemning the admonitions of the Prophets.

The Con-
tents of
2. Chroni-
cles.

Here followeth a very profitable declaration, for the vnderstanding of the Histories of *Esdras*, *Nehemias*, *Esther*, *Daniel*, and diuerse other places of Scripture, very darke, by reason of the discord that is among Historiographers, and among the Expositors of the holy Scriptures, touching the successiue order of the Kings or Monarchies of Babylon and of Persia, of the yeeres that the said Monarchies lasted, from the Transmigration of the Iewes vnder *Nebuchad-nezzar*, vntill the Monarchies of the Greekes, and of the confusion that is in the names of the Kings of Persia.

That which hapned to the people of Israell during these Monarchies.

Nebuchad-nezzar the nine=teenth yeere of his reigne destroied Hierusalem and ledde the people Captiue. 2. Kings 24 and Jeremie. 29.

The twentie and fift yeere of his said reigne he instituted his Monarchie : in the second yeeres of the same he sawe the dreame of the fourre Monarchies. Daniel 2.

The fiftyeere, he sawe the dreame of the tree heven downe Daniel 4.

The sixthyere, he was bidden amongst the wilde beasts, by the space of eauen yeers Daniel 4.

Cwilmerodach, the first yeere of his reigne deliuered Jechorias, whome his father had put in prison. 2 Kings 25. & Jerem: 52

The first yeere of Balthasar, Daniel sawe the dreame of the faure beastes signifying the fourre Monarchies. Daniel 7.

From Nabuchodonosor his carrying the people into Babylon, vntill the end of the Monarchie of Balthasar, it amounted to threescore and ten yeeres soide by Jeremie.

Cirus deliuered the people from captiuite, the same yeere that he tooke Babylon, and gaue them great treasures to build vp the Temple of Hierusalem, whither he sent them vnder the Conduict of Zorobabel. Eldras 1.

Xerxes his successor hindeid the building of the Temple. Eldras 4.

The second yeere of Xerxes

the monar-chie of Ba-bilon.

I Nebuchad-nezzar after the captiuite reigned 16. yeeres.

Euilmero-dech his sonne

30 Regafer 3. yeeres.

4 Labysdach 6. yeeres.

5 Balthasar his yeeres.

1 Ciru with Darius his uncle reigned 2 yeeres.

1 Ciru reigneth alone 22. yeeres.

2 Darius the sonne of H-aps being chosen King

Of the yeeres that the Monarchies of Persia reigned: of the difference of Authors therein & of the diversitie & confusion of the names of the said Monarchies.

The difference of authors as well Historiographers, as Expositors of the holy Scriptures, is great touching the time, and yeeres that the two Monarchies of the Babylonians, and Persians continued, and also touching the names of the Monarchies herein described: wherein there is great confusion. And therefore all other opinions set apart we will herein follow Iudeus, and Herasthenes ancient authors, whose opinions doonest agree with the holie Scriptures.

Cirus having conquered the kingdome of the Medes against Alages, left the said kingdome to his uncle Darius, by whose ayde he tooke Babylon, and transported the Monarchie of Babylon to the Persians. Two yeeres after the said Darius returned into Mede, and Cyrus reigned alone in Babylon: Then he moued war against the Scithians, and marched toward them, and in the meane while, left Cambyses his son King of the country in his absence, according to the custome of the Persians, which was to appoint the neestre of the Kings blood, to be King over the Country. When the King went out to fight against any strangs nation. This is the cause why Cambyses was not set in the successiue order of the Monarchs. Neither is there any mention of two brothers that were Magians, which guilefully vsurped the Kingdome, but their guile being knowne, they continued but a few montches, and Darius sonne to Histaspis was chosen King. Xerxes the sonne of the said

pes Agge and Zacharie prophete-
cied, stirring the people to goe
foreward with the building of
the Temple, notwithstanding
the hindrance. Esdras. 5.

The third yeere began the His-
tory of Ester.

The seauenth yeere Ester is
brought into him. Esther. 2.

The twelveth yeere Aman
threateneth the Jewes. Esther. 3.

Darius long-hand the second
yeere of his reigne commanede
the Temple to be made an end
of. Esdras. 6.

The sixt yeere the Temple
was ended. Esdras. 6.

The seauenth yeere Esdras
went into Iudea. Esdras. 7.

The twentieth yeere began
the seauentie weekes fore-Hew-
ed by Daniel. Dan. 9. And the
said yeere, Nehemias went into
Iuda, to build up the walles of
Hierusalem. Nehe. 2..

The two and thirtith yeere
Nehemias returned againe to
Darius according to his promise
and obtained leue of him to re-
turne to Hierusalem. Nehe. 13.

All the time of the Persians
Monarchie amounteth to
191. yeeres.

Alexander the great trans-
ported the same yeere the said
Monarchie to the Greekes,
which was in the twentieth
weekes revealed to Daniel.
Dan. 9.

and surnamed Darius succeeded him, but is not
here placed in the number of the
Monarchies, for that he left his
Kingdome to Darius long-hand
his sonne according to the cu-
stome of the Persians, when hee
went to warre against the
Greekes. The Greekes Historio-
graphers not respecting that
custome number the said Xerxes
and Cambyses above mentioned,
among the said Monarchies,
successively in order, which is the
caule that they count more yeers
in the said Monarchie, that is
to say, 226, yeers.

³ Darius Artaxerxes long-
hand 37 in
the time of
this Darius
beganne the
seauentie
weekes of
Daniel 7.

⁴ Darius Notus
⁵ 19. Artaxer-
xes Mnemon
^{55.} yeeres
Darius Ochus
⁶ 26.yeeres
Arses four
yeeres.

⁷ Darius the last
⁸ Monarche o-
vercome by
Alexander the
great which
transported
the Monarchy
to the Greeks
reigned 6.
yeeres.

The summe
of the yeeres
of the Monar-
chie of the
Persians is of
191. and
Nabuchodonosor. 261.

As touching these confused
names, ye shall understand that
among the Persians, Darius si-
gnifieth he that subdued, Xer-
xes a Warriour, Artaxerxes a
great Warriour. Also that this
name Xsuerus is drawn from

the Hebrewes, in stead of Artaxer-
xes, further that Artaxerxes
was the common name of all
Kings of Persia, as Pharao
was the common name of all the
Kings of Egypt, and Cesar of
the Romish Emperours.

Therefore when you finde any
indifferently named Darius or
Artaxerxes, or both together,
that is the cause of the difficultie,
how to understand vnder what
King that hapned which is recit-
ed in the said booke of Esdras,
Nehemias, Esther, Daniel and
other places of the holy Scrip-
tures, except you will marke
them and well understand the
contents of this Table.

The first Booke of *Esdas*
hath tenne Chap-
ters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Cirus sendeth againe the people that was in captivity,
and restojeth them their holy vessels.
2. The number of them that returned from the captivity.
3. The Israelites build the Altar of God : they offer to
the Lord : they prepare for the Temple, and sing vnto the
Lord.
4. The building of the Temple is hindered, and how :
Letters to Artaxerxes, and the answere.
5. Aggeus and Zacharie doe prophesie : the worke of the
Temple goeth foaward, contrarie to ths minde of Tat-
nai : his letters were sent to Darius.
6. At the commandement of Darius King of Persia , af-
ter the Temple was builded and dedicate , the Chilzen of
Israel kepe the feast of vnaeuened bread.
7. By the commandement of the King, Esdras and his
companions come to Hierusalem : he giueth thankes to God.
8. The number of them that returned to Hierusalem
with Esdras : he causeth them to fast , he admonisheth the
Priests of thier dutie: what they did when they came to Hie-
rusalem.
9. Esdras complaineth on the people that had turned them-
selues from God, and married with the Gentiles : he praieith
vnto God.
10. The people repent and turie , and put away their
strange wifes.

The Con-
tents of
I. *Esdas.*

The Booke of Nehemias, or second
Booke of Esdras, hath thirteene
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters,
13.

1. Nehemias bewaileth the calamity of Hierusalem, he confesseth the sinnes of the people, and praieith to God for them.
2. After Nehemias had obtained letters of Artaxerxes, he came to Hierusalem and buildesthe walles.
3. The number of them that builded the walles.
4. The building of Hierusalem is hindred, but God brea-keth their enterprise : the Jewes build with one hand, and hold their weapon in the other.
5. The people are oppressed and in necessity : Nehemias forbiddeth blury.
6. Nehemias answered with great wisdome and zeale to his aduersaries : he is not discouraged by the false Prophets.
7. After the wall once builded is the watch appointed : they that returne from the captiuitie are numbered.
8. Esdras gathereth the people together, and readeth the Law to them.
9. The people repent, and forsake their strange wives : the Levites exhorte them to praise God.
10. The names of them that sealed the Covenant between God and the people.
11. Who dwelled in Hierusalem after it was builded, and who in the Citties of Iuda.
12. The Priests and Levites which came with Zorobabel unto Hierusalem are numbered, and all the wall is dedicated.
13. The Law is read, they separate from them all stran-gers : an ordinance to serue God.

The Con-tents of
Nehemias.

The Booke of *Esther*
hath sixteene Chap-
ters.

The contents of the Chapters.viz.

1. King Ahafuerus maketh a Royall feast, whereunto
the Queene Vasthi would not come, for which cause
she is put away: the Kings decree touching the preemnience
of man ouer his wife.
2. After the Queene is put away, certaine young mai-
dens are brought to the King: Esther pleaseth the King and
is made Queene.
3. Haman after that he was exalted, obtained of the King
that all the Jewes should be put to death, because Mardo-
cheus had not done him worship as other had.
4. Mardocheus giueþ the Queene knowledge of the cruel
decree of the King against the Jewes: She willoth that they
pray for her.
5. Esther entreteth unto the King and biddeth him and Ha-
man to a feaste: Haman prepareth a Gallowes for Mardo-
cheus.
6. The King turneth ouer the Chronicles and findeth the
fidelity of Mardocheus, and commandeth Haman to cause
Mardocheus to be had in honor.
7. The Queene prayeth for her helpe and her people: she ac-
cuseþ Haman; and he is hanged on the Gallowes that she had
prepared for Mardocheus.
8. After the death of Haman was Mardocheus exalted:
comfortable letters are sent unto the Jewes.
9. At the commandement of the King, the Jewes put
their aduersaries to death: the ten sons of Haman are hanged.
10. The estimation, and authozite of Mardochai.

The rest of the Chapters of *Esther* being the 11.12.13.14.15.

16. you shall finde them after the booke of *Iudah*.

Chapters.
16.

The Con-
tents of
Esther.

The Booke of Job,
hath forcie two
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

Chapters.

42.

The Con-
tents of
Job.

1. The holinesse and richesse of Job: the care of Job for his children: Satan hath permission to tempt him: he tempteth him by taking away his substance and his children: his faith and patience.
2. Jobs wife tempteth him to forsake God: his three friends visite him.
3. Job complaineth, and curseth the day of his birth, he desreth to dye, as though death were the end of all mans miserie.
4. Eliphaz blameth Job for impatience, vniustice, and for the presumption of his owne rightcousnesse.
5. Eliphaz sheweth the difference betwene the children of God and the wicked.
6. Job answereth that his paine is more grieuous then his fault: he wisheth death: he complaineth of his friends.
7. Job sheweth the shortnesse and misery of mans life.
8. Bildad sheweth that Job is a sinner; because God punishmenteth the wicked and preserueth the good.
9. Job declareth the mighty power of God, and that mans righteousness is nothing.
10. Job is weary of his life, and setteth out his frailenesse before God: he desreth him to stay his hand: a description of death.
11. Job is vniustly blamed of Sophar: the maiesty of God cannot be searched: God is mercifull to the repentant: the godly live in safety.
12. Job accusest his friends of ignorance: he declareth the might and power of God: and how God changeth the course of things.

13. Job prayeth unto God that he would not handle him rigorously.

14. Job describeth the shortnesse and misery of the life of man: hope sustainteth the godly: the condition of mans life.

15. Eliphaz blameth Job because hee ascribeth wisdom and purenes to himselfe.

16. Job, moued by the importunacy of his friends, counteth in what extremity he is; and taketh God to witnes of his innocencie.

17. Job sayeth that he consumeth away, and yet doth patiently abide it: he exhorteth his friends to repentance, shewing that he looketh but for death.

18. Bildad rehearseth the paines of the vnfaithfull and wicked.

19. Job reprooueth his friends, and recites his miseries and grievous paines: he assureth himselfe of the generall resurrection.

20. Sophar sheweth that the wicked and the covetous shall haue a short end though for a time they flourish.

21. Job declareth how the prosperity of the wicked maketh them proud, insomuch that they blasphem God.

22. Eliphaz affirmeth that Job is punished for his sinnes: he accuseth hym of vnmercifulnes, and that he denied Gods prouidence: he exhorteth him to repentance.

23. Job sheweth that he both knoweth and feareth the sentence of the Judge: and that he is not punished onely for his sinnes.

24. Job describeth the wickednes of men, and sheweth what curse belongeth to the wicked.

25. Bildad proueth that no man is cleane, nor without sin before God.

26. Job sheweth that no man can helpe God, and proueth it by his wonderfull wozkes.

27. The constancy and perfectnes of Job: the reward of the wicked and of the Tyrants.

28. Job sheweth that the wisdom of God is unsearchable.

29. Job complaineth of the prosperity of the time past, he setteth forth his authority, Justic, and equity.

30. Job complaineth that he is contynued of the vilest, because

Chapters.
42.

because of his aduersity and affliction : death is the house of all flesh.

31. Job rehearseth the innocencie of his living , and number of his vertues.

32. Elihu reprocheth them of folly : Age maketh not a man wise, but the spirit of God.

33. Elihu accuseth Job of ignorance : he sheweth that God hath diverse meanes to instruct man , and to drawe him from sinne.

34. Elihu chargeth Job that he calleth himselfe righteous : he sheweth that God is iust in Judgement.

35. Neither doth godlinesse profit , or vngodlinesse hurt God but man : the wicked crie unto God and are not heard.

36. Elihu sheweth the power of God and his Justice, and wherefore he punishment : the property of the wicked.

37. Elihu pouerth that the unsearchable wisedome of God is manifested by his workes , as by the Thunder, Snowe, and the whirle-wind , and the raine.

38. God speaketh to Job , and declareth the ignorance of man in the consideration of his creatures.

39. God procedeth in declaring the ignorance of Job , in the consideration of his marnellous workes in beasts and fowles.

40. God declareth the weakenesse of Job , by comparing the same to his great workes, and to the strength of Behemoth.

41. God setteth forth the malice, the members , the strength, and the pride of Leviathan.

42. The repentance of Job: he praiceth for his friends: and his goods are restored double vnto him.

The Psalms of David being in all 150. followe after the Reuelation.

The

The Con-
tents of
2. Job.

The Prouerbes of Salomon
hath thirtie one
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **T**he power of the word of God : of the feare of God and knowledge of his word : we may not consent to the iurisgion of sinners : wisdom complaineth that she is contyned : the punishment of them that contynne her.
2. Wisedome exhorteth to obey her : shee teacheth the feare of God: she is given of God, she preserueth from wickednesse.
3. The word of God giueth life : trust in God, feare him, honor him, suffer his correction : to them that follow the word of God, all things shall succede well.
4. Wisedome and her fruits ought to be searched: the way of the wicked must be refusid: by the word of God, the heart, eies, and course of life must be guided.
5. Whoredome forbidden, and prodigality : he willett a man to live on his labour : to helpe others : to loue his wife : the wicked taken in their owne wickednesse.
6. Instructions for sureties : the flouthfull and fuggish is stirred to worke : he describeth all the nature of the wicked: the things that God hateth.
7. An exhortation to wisedome, and to the word of God, which will preserue vs from the harlot, whose manners are described.
8. Wisedome declarereth her excellencie, riches, power, eternity: she exhorteth all to loue and follow her.
9. Wisedome calleth all to her feast : the scorner will not be corrected: the feare of God : the condicions of a harlot.
10. In this Chapter, and all that followe, vnto the thirtith, the wise man exhorteth by diuurse sentences which he calleth Parables, to follow vertue and ffor vice, and sheweth also

Chapters.
31.

The Con-
tents of
Proverbs.

The Contents
of the chap-
ters vnto the
xi. And from
the x. to the xx
no Contents:
And from the
xx. to the xxx.
no Contents
of chapters as
by the blank
places appear-
eth.

4.

Proverbs,

Chapters.
29.

also what profit commeth of wisedome, and what hinderance
procedeth of foolishnesse.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24. These are the Parables of Salomon which the men of
25. Hezekiah King of Iuda copied out.

26.

27.

28.

29.

The Con-
tent of
Proverbs.

The words of Agur the sonne of Iakeh.

30. The purenesse of the word of God, and what we
ought to require of God, with certaine wonderfull things
that are in this world.

And the Prophecy that the same man spake unto Ichiel,
and Vchal.

31. He exhorteth to chassity and Justice, and sheweth the
conditions of a wile and worthy woman.

The wordes of King Lamuel, and the lesson that his mo-
ther taught him.

The

The Booke of the Preacher, other-
wise called *Ecclesiastes*, which is
Salomon the King: hath
twelue Chapters.

For *Salomon* is called in the Scriptures, by three sun-
dry names, the one *Salomon*, that is, the maker of peace, the
second, *Idida*, that is beloued of God, the third, *Ecclesiastes*,
that is a Preacher; teaching, that true and eternall felicity
consisteth not in any worldly wisdome, or abundance of
riches, or in carnall pleasure, which all bee but vaine and
transitory, but hee proueth that true felicity consisteth in a
whole ioyning our selues to God by pure Religion, that is,
with a sincere faith, and the feare of God, obseruing his
commandements.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. All things in this world are ful of vanity, and of none
endurance, all mans wisedome is but folly and grieve.
2. Pleasure, sumptuous buildings, riches, and possessions
are but vanitie. The wise and the foole haue both one end
touching their bodilis death.
3. All things haue their time: the workes of God are
perfect, and cause vs to feare him: God shall both iudge the
iust and unius.
4. The innocent are oppressed, mens labours are full of
abuse and vanity: mans society is necessary: a young man
poore and wise is to be preferred before an old King that is
a foole.
5. Net to speake lightly, chiefly in Gods matters: the eo-
uetous man can never haue enough.
6. The miserable estate of him to whom God hath giuen
riches, and not the grace to vse them.
7. Diverse precepts to follow that which is good, and to
auoid the contrary.

Chapters.
12.

The Con-
tents of
Ecclesiastes.

8. To

Chapters.
12.

8. To obey Princes and Magistrates : the workes of God palemans knowledge.

9. By no outward thing can man knowe whome God loueth or hateth : no man knoweth his end : wisdom excelleth strength.

10. The difference of foolishnesse and wisedome : a flatterer is like a Serpent, that cannot bee charmed : of foolish Kings and riotous Princes : and of good Kings and Princes.

11. To be liberall to the poore : nor to doubt of Gods prouidence : all worldly prosperity is but vanity.

12. To think on God in youth, and not to deferre till age : The soule returneth to God : wisedome is the gift of God, and consisteth in fearing him, and keeping his commandements.

The Ballet of Ballets of Salomon, called in Latine *Canticum Cantorum*, hath eight Chapters.

Chapters,
8.The Contents of
*Salomon.**The Contents of the Chapters. viz.*

1. The familiar talkes and miscall communication of the spiritual loue betweene Jesus Christ and his Church: the domesticall enemites that persecute the Church.

2. The Church desireth to rest under the shadow of Christ: shee heareth his voice : she is compared to the Dove, and the enemies to the Fores.

3. The Church desircth to be ioyned inseparably to Christ her husband : her deliurance out of the wildernesse.

4. The praises of the Church : she is without blemish in his sight : the loue of Christ colward her.

5. Christ calleth his Church to the participation of all his treasure : she heareth his voice : she confesseth her nakednesse: she praiseith Christ her husband.

6. The Church assureth herselfe of the loue of Christ: The praise of the Church : she is but one and undefiled.

7. The

7. The beautie of the Church is in all her members : she
is assured of Christ's loue towards her.

8. The Church will be taught by Christ: she is uphelden
by him : the vehement loue wherewith Christ loueth her : she
is the Vine that bringeth forth fruite of the spirituall Salo-
mon, which is Jesus Christ.

The Booke of the Prophet *Esay*,
hath sixtie sixe
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **T**he Prophet accuseth the sinnes of the people, namely
Ingratefulness, stubbornesse, faithles service of God :
and sheweth Gods terrible iudgement against them, vntille
they repent.

2. A Prophecie of Christ and his Kingdome: pride, con-
tousnesse, superstition, and Idolatry , are reprooued : Gods
terrible iudgement against these.

3. The mischiefe that God sendeth on Common-weales,
for the contempt of his word : the couetousnesse of rulers re-
prooued : the proud niceenesse of woonmen punished to their
shame.

4. The misery of the stuppeyne: a promise of Gods fa-
vour to the residue.

5. Of Christ and his Vineyard, with an execration of
couetousnesse, drunkeynesse, and contempt of Gods word.

6. Esay saw the glorie of the Lord , and was sent to pro-
phesie the desolation of Iury.

7. The Syrians moue battel against Hierusalem: a Vir-
gin shall beare a childe.

8. The deliuerance of the land by Emanuel: the stone of
offence at which many scumble.

9. He prophesieþ of Christs Nativitie and dominion.

10. He threatneth the oppressors of the poore, and prophe-
seth against Sennacherib.

*Chapters.
66.*

*The Con-
tents of
Esay.*

45

11. He prophesieth of the nativity of Christ and his people: of the remnant of Israel, and of the faith of the Heathen and Gentiles.
12. The song of the Church, for the obtaining of the victory and ouercomming the world.
13. He prophecieth the destruction of Babilon, the captivity and the comming againe of the people.
14. The returne of the people from captivity: the prosperity of the people of God, and affliction of their enemies: the pride of Babilon.
15. A prophesse against Moab.
16. The destruction of Moab.
17. A prophesse against Damascus.
18. An exhortation to the Ethiopians and the countreis nigh adioyning to them: the vocation of the Gentiles.
19. He prophecieth against Egypt; and the vocation of the Gentiles to Christ.
20. Against Egypt and Ethiopia.
21. Against Babilon, Idumea, and Arabia.
22. A prophecie against Hierusalem.
23. A prophecie against Tyrus, and a promise that it shall be restored againe.
24. A prophecie of tribulation to come vpon the world because of sinne.
25. A thanksgiving to God for his workes.
26. A song of deliuerance of the people.
27. A prophecie of the comming of Christ and destruction of Idolatry.
28. Against the pride of Ephraim, and against false Priests and Preachers.
29. A prophecie against Hierusalem, and against the vaine traditions of men.
30. Against them that forsake the counsell of God, and cleave to the counsell of men: the Prophet also threatneth the remnant of the people, that after the destruction of Hierusalem went into Egypt.
31. He curseth them that forsake God and stike for the helpe of men.
32. The condition of good rulers and Officers.
33. Threat-

33. Threatnings against the Assirians : a destruction of them that shall see the Lord.

34. The last destruction of the Synagogue, in which the Kingdome and Priest-hod of the people was translated to the Church and congregation of Christ.

35. Of the time and Kingdome of Christ.

36. Hierusalem is besieged by Senacherib, in the time of King Ezekiah.

37. Ezekiah humbleth himself before the Lord : the army of Senacherib is slaine of the Angell of the Lord : and he himself is killed of his owne sonnes.

38. Ezekiah is sick unto death, but is revived by the Lord, and liueth fiftene yeres after, for which benefit he giveth thankes.

39. Ezekiah is reproved of Esay, because he sheweth his treasure vnto the Ambassadors of Babylon.

40. The comming of Saint John Baptist : the preparation of the Apostles : the calling of the Gentiles.

41. Of the goodnesse and mercy of God toward the people.

42. The comming of Christ.

43. God promiseth to send his Christ which shall deliuere his people : he forgiueth Onnes for his owne sake.

44. Christ promiseth to deliuere his Church without any her deserts.

45. The comming of Christ, and the calling of the Gentiles.

46. Idolatry is reproved : the health that comieth by Christ is propheticied.

47. The word of the Lord against Babylon.

48. The Hypocrisie of the Jewes is reproved : the Lord alone will be worshipped, which hath chosen vs, and which succoreth vs for his his owne sake.

49. Christ shall gather together all nations be they never so farre off.

50. The Jewes are reproved and also called.

51. Consolation and comfort is promised vnto the faithfull.

52. An exhortation and comfort to the people of God.

The Con-
tent of
Esay.

53. He prop̄e c̄ieth evidently of the Paſſion of our ſaint
our Ieſus Chriſt.

54. Of the great domination of Chriſt: the indignation
of God endureth but a ſhort ſpace, but his mercy is euerla-
ſting.

55. An exhortation and confor̄t of the people: the fruit
and profit that comieth of the word of God.

56. An exhortation to iudgement and righþeousneſſe, and
to the ſpirituall keeping of the Sabaoth: againſt Shepheards
that deuoure the flocke.

57. The good men are taken away: the wicked ones take
pleaſure in Idolatry: the godly receive confor̄t: the wicked
deſt periſh.

58. The Lord by the mouth of the Prophet reproacheth
the people for their fastings, which were full of hypocriſie.

59. The Lord is mighty to ſaue, and ready to heare our
requeſts: our ſinnes are the cauſe why God heareth vs not,
neither granteth our requeſts.

60. A confor̄tation and confor̄t to Hieruſalem: the Church
is gathered togeather among the Gentiles, by preaching of
the Gospell, and aboundeth with all good things.

61. He prop̄e cieth that Chriſt ſhall be annoiſted and ſent
to preach.

62. A prophecy of the coiming of Chriſt.

63. Of the redenption promiſed to the people.

64. The Prophet (under the perſon of the Jewes) bewaileth their exile and banishment: mans righþeousneſſe is
as a cloth defiled.

65. The reicting of the Jewes, and calling of the Hea-
then.

66. God dwelleth not in Temples made by mans hands:
he desp̄iſeth ſacrifices done without mercy and faith: God
confor̄teth them that are troubled for his ſake: among the
Chrifrians the Sabaoth is continually.

The Booke of the Prophet *Ieremie,*
hath fiftie two
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. *The stocke of Ieremie, and in what time he prophesied: he excuseth himselfe, and would refuse the office of Prophet, because he is young and unexpert: he is taught of the Lord and becometh bould.*
2. *God rehearseth his benefits done unto the Jewes: against Priests and Prophets or Preachers that contemne and despise God: the Jewes are destroyed because they forsooke God, and because they ran a whore-hunting after Idols.*
3. *God being mercifull calleth to repentance his people which he had forsaken, for their whoredome with Idols: he exhorteth Israel unto repentance, promising them *Shepheards* that should haue the true knowledge of God: the returne of Israel unto God confessing their offence.*
4. *The true repentance or returning to God: he exhorteth to the Circumcision of the heart: the destruction of Iury is prophesied, for the malice of their hearts.*
5. *If Iury is there no righteous or faithfull man found, either amongst the people or the rulers, for whose sake the Lord shoulde spare the City: wherefore Iury is destroyed of the Assirians.*
6. *The sinnes for which Hierusalem is afflicted: uncircumcised eares, covetousnes, deceipt: the Lord reietceth the sacrifice of the Jewes: the comming of the Babylonians is prophesied againe.*
7. *Ieremie is commanded to shewe unto the people the word of God, which trusteth in the outward seruice of the Temple: the euils that shal happen to the Jewes for the despising of the Prophets: Sacrifices doth not the Lord chiefly require*

Chapters.
52.

The Con-
ents of
Ieremie.

quire of the Jewes, but that they shold obey his word.

8. The destruction of the Jewes: the Lord micheueth the people to amendment, reckoning vp their sines: he reprofeteth the lying doctrine of the Prophets and Priests.

9. The complaints and bewailing of the Prophets: the malice of the people: in the knowledge of God ought we onely to rejoyce: the vncircumcision of the heart.

10. The constellations of the starres are not to be feared: of the weakenesse of Idols, and of the power of God: of euill creatures.

11. A curse to them that obey not the words of Gods promise: the people of Iuda following the steps of their fathers worship strange Gods: the Lord saith, that he will not heare the Jewes, and forbidde also Jeremie to pray for them.

12. The Prophet maruileth greatly at the prosperity of the wicked, although he confesse God to be righteous: the Jewes are forsaken of the Lord: he speakest against Curats and Preachers that seduce the people: the Lord threatneth destruction vnto the Nations that bordered vpon Iury, which troubled and vexed it.

13. The destruction of the Jewes is prefigured, and their sparcing abroade: why Israel was received to be the people of God, and why they were forsaken.

14. Of the dearth that shold come in Iury: the prayer of the people asking mercy of the Lord: the unfaithfull people are not heard: of prayer, fasting, and of false Prophets that seduce the people.

15. The Lord will not heare Moses and Samuel, if they pray for the people, but wrapp them in many miseries: the cause of such great miseries.

16. He propheticeth the miseries of the Jewes, he sheweth that the worshipping of Images, and the contempt of Gods Lawe, is caule of their miseries: he propheticeth the captivity of Babilon, and their deliverance from thence againe.

17. The frowardnesse of the Jewes: cursed be those that put their confidence in man, and those blessed that trust in God: mans heart is wicked: God is the searcher of the heart: the living waters are forsaken: the hallowing of the Sabaoth is commanded.

18. God sheweth by the example of a Potter, that it is in his power to destroy the despisers of his word, & to helpe them againe when they amend: the conspiracy of the Jewes against Ieremie: his prayer against his aduersaries.

19. He prophecieth the destruction of Hierusalem, for the contempt and despising of the word of God.

20. Ieremie is smitten and cast into prison, for preaching of the word of God: he prophecieth the captivity of Babilon: he complaineth that he is a mocking-stocke for the word of God: he is compelled by the spirit to preach the word.

21. He prophecieth that Zedekias shall be taken, and the City burned.

22. He exhorteth the King of Juda to iudgement and righ-teousnesse: why Hierusalem is brought into captivity: the death of Scellum the sonne of Iosias is prophecied.

23. He speaketh against euill Curats that make hanocke of the flocke of the Lord: the comming of the true Shepheard Christ is prophecied: against false prophets; the miracles of false Prophets.

24. The vision of the two panniers of figges: the first vision signifieth, that part of the people shalbe brought again from captivity: the second, that Zedekias and the rest of the people shalbe destroyed.

25. Ieremie prophecieth that they shalbe in captivity 70. yeres, because they contemned and despised the word of God.

26. Ieremie moueth the people to amendment: he is taken of the Prophets and Priests, and brought to iudgement: Vras the Prophet is killed of Iehoakim, contrary to the will of God.

27. Ieremie at the commandement of the Lord, sendeth bondes to the King of Juda, and to the other Kings that were nigh, whereby they are admonished to become subiects unto Nabuchodonosor: he warneth the people and the Kings and rulers that they beleue not false Prophets.

28. The false prophecy of Hananias: the Prophet Ieremie sheweth that the prophecy of Hananias is false, by the example of the other Prophets.

29. The Epistle of Ieremie sent unto them that were in captivity

captivity in Babilon : he prophesieth their returne from cap-
tivity after seauen yeres.

30. The returne of the people from Babilon : God by his
chastening, sheweth that the people is unfull : the destruction
of the enemies of Israel.

31. He prophesieth that the Children of Israel shall be re-
stored againe unto their prosperity : to be turned from sinne
is the guift of God : the birth of Christ is prophesied.

32. Jeremie is cast into prison, because he prophesied that
the City should be taken by the King of Babilon.

33. The Prophet is mouished by the Lord to pray for the
deliverance of the people, which the Lord promiseth : God
forgiveth sinnes, and doth graciously to the people for his
owne renowne : of the birth of Christ.

34. He threatneth that the City & the King Zedekias also
shall be given into the hands of the King of Babilon.

35. He propoundeth the obedience of the Rechabites, and
thereby confoundeth the pride of the Jewes.

36. Baruch writeth (what Jeremie endith) the Booke
of the curses against Iuda and Israel.

37. Zedekias succeedeth Cononiah : he sendeth unto Jere-
mie to pray for him.

38. By the motion of the rulers, Jeremie is put into a dun-
geon.

39. Nabuchodonosor besiegeth Hierusalem : Zedekias
fleeth : he is taken of the Chaldees : his sonnes are slaine : his
eyts are thrust out.

40. Jeremie hath licence to goe whither he will : Iohanan
prophesieth death unto Gedeliath.

41. Ismael killeth Gedeliath guilefully, and many other
with him : Iohanan followeth after Ismael.

42. The Captaines aske counsell of Jeremie what they
ought to doe : Jeremie admonisheth the remnant of the people
not to goe into Egypt.

43. Iohanan carrieth the remnant of the people into E-
gypt, contrary to the minde of Jeremie : Jeremie prophesieth
the destruction of Egypt.

44. He reproacheth the people for their Idolatry : they that
set light by the threatening of the Lord are chastened.

45. Baruch

45. Baruch is reproved of Jeremic.
 46. He prophesieth the destruction of Egypt : deliverance
 is promised unto Israel.
 47. The word of the Lord against the Philistines.
 48. The word of the Lord against the Moabites.
 49. The word of the Lord against the Ammonites : a-
 gainst Idumea, Damascus, Cedar, Elam.
 50. He prophesieth the destruction of Babylon, and the
 deliverance of Israel which was in captivity.
 51. How Babylon shall be ouer-thowne ; Jeremie giveth
 his Booke to Saraias.
 52. He repeateth the taking of Zedekias : Hierusalem is
 taken of the Chaldees : the Temple is spoiled and robbed.

The Lamentations of the Prophet

*Jeremie, hath ffeue
Chapters.*

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

I. I Thapned after Israel was brought into captivity, and
 Hierusalem destroyed, that Jeremic the Prophet sat
 weeping, and sorrowfully bewailed Hierusalem ; and sighing,
 and howling with a heauy and wofull heart, said.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5. The prayer of Jeremie.

Chapters.
5.

The Con-
tents of
Jeremie.

The Prophecie of *Ezechiel,*
hath fortie eight
Chapters.

The contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
48.

The Con-
tents of
Ezechiel.

1. The time wherein Ezechiel prophesied, and in what place: his kynge: the vision of the four Beasts: the fashion and worke of the wheeles: the vision of the Lord.
2. The Prophet sent to call the people from their error.
3. The Prophet being fed with the word of God, and with the constant boldnesse of the spirit, sent unto the people that were in captivity: the office of true Preachers.
4. The siege of the City of Hierusalem is signified: the long continuance of the captivity of Israel: a hunger is prophesied to come in the captivity.
5. The signe of the haires, by which is signified the destruction of the people: the causes of the anger of God toward the people.
6. He sheweth that the people shall be plagued for the sin of Idolatry.
7. The end of all the land of Israel shall suddenly come: the cause of the destruction thereof: the Prophet is commanded to shew the summe of the euils that are at hand.
8. An appearance of the similitude of God: Ezechiel is brought to Hierusalem in the spirit: the Lord sheweth the Idolatries of the house of Israel, and cheefly of the Priests.
9. The destruction of the City: they that shall be saved are marked: a complaint of the Prophet for the destruction of the people.
10. Of the man that tooke hot burning coales out of the middle of the wheeles of the Cherubins.
11. Who they are that seduced the people of Israel: against these he prophesieth, shewing them how they shall be dispersed abroad.

12. The parable of the captivity : the exposition of the parable, by which the taking of King Zedekia is signified.

13. The word of the Lord against false Prophets, which teach the people the counsailes of their owne hearts.

14. The Lord denieth his word to the people for their sins sake

15. As the vnyprofitable wood of the Vine-tree is cast into the fire, so saith he that Hierusalem shall be burnt.

16. The Prophet declareth the benefits of God toward Hierusalem : mercy is promised to the repentant.

17. The Parable of the two Eagles.

18. He sheweth, that every man shall beare his owne sin : to him that amendeth is salvation promised.

19. The captivity of Iehoas and Iehoiakim is signified by the Lions whelps and by the Lions.

20. The Lord denieth that he will answeare them when they pray , for the offence of unkindenesse that haþ here obiecteth.

21. He threatneth the sword , that is to say, destruction to the City of Hierusalem.

22. The word of the Lord against Hierusalem , for manslaughter , and for denying due honour to their fathers and mothers , and other wickednesse.

23. Of the fornication , that is to say , of the Idolatry of Samaria and Hierusalem , vnder the name of Aholah and Aholibah.

24. He pouerth the fiering of Hierusalem by a Parable of a seething pot.

25. The word of the Lord unto the sonnes of Ammon, which reioyced at the fall of Hierusalem : against Moab and Seir, against Idumea, against the Phœnicians.

26. He propheticth that Tyrus shall be ouer-thrown, because it reioyced at the destruction of Hierusalem.

27. The Prophet is moued to bewaile the desolation of Tyrus.

28. The word of God against the King of Tyrus for his pride.

29. He propheticth against Pharao , and of the desolation of Egypt, with the sparkling abroad of the Egyptians.

The Con-
tent of
Ezechiel.

30. The destruction of Egypt and of his Citties is bewailed.

31. A comparison of the prosperity of Pharao, with the prosperity of the Assirians: he prophesieth a like destruction to them both.

32. The Prophet is commanded to bewaile Pharao King of Egypt: he prophesieth that destruction shall come unto Egypt through the King of Babylon.

33. He setteth out the office of the Gouvernours and Ministers: he strengtheneth them that despaire, and boldneth them with the promise of mercy.

34. Against Shepherds that despise the flocke of Christ, and seeke their owne gaine.

35. The destruction that shal come on the Mount Seir, that is, on the Idumeans, because they troubled the people of the Lord.

36. He promiseth to deliver Israel from the Gentiles: the benefits done unto the Jewes, are to be ascribed to the mercy of God, not unto their deseruings.

37. He prophesieth the bringing againe of the people, being in captivity: he sheweth the union of the tenne Tribes with the two.

38. He prophesieth that Gog and Magog shall come with an appointed host into the land of promise.

39. He sheweth the destruction of Gog and Magog: the graue of Gog and his hoste.

40. The restoring of the Citty, and of the Temple, that was to come, is shewed unto the Prophet.

41. The disposition and devise of building againe of the Temple, and of the other things thereto belonging.

42. Of the chamber of the Temple for the Priests: and the holy things.

43. He saith the glory of God going into the Temple, from whence it had before departed.

44. He sheweth that the doore of the Temple is shut: he is commanded to upbraid the people for their offence.

45. Of iust weights and measures.

46. The sacrifice of the Sabadoths, and of the new Moones: through which doore they must goe in or come out of the Temple.

47. The vision of the waters that came out of the Temple : the coastes of the lande of promise, and the division thereof by Tribes.

48. The lots of the seauen Tribes : the lots of the tenne Tribes.

The Booke of the Prophet Daniel
hath twelue Chap-
ters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

1. The Prophet sheweth the captivity of Iehoiakim King of Juda : of the children that were in captivity : the King commandeth to choose which of them should be taught the learning and language of the Chaldeans.

2. The dreame of Nabuchodonosor : he calleth unto him sooth-sayers, and requireth of them both the dreame, and the interpretation thereof.

3. The King setteth up a golden Image ; which he commandeth to be worshipped : Sidrach, Misach, and Abednego, are accused because they despised the Kings commandement.

4. Nabuchodonosor dreameth agayne.

5. Balthasar King of Babilon, abusing the vessels of the Temple, seeth a hand writing on the wall : the sooth-sayers called of the King, cannot expound the writing.

6. Daniel is made ruler ouer the Lords.

7. A vision of fourre beasts is shewed unto Daniel.

8. A vision of a strife betwene a Ramme and a he Goat.

9. Daniel desircth to haue that performed of God, which he hath promised, concerning the returne of the people from their banishment in Babilon : the death of Christ.

10. There appeareth unto Daniel a man cloathed in linen, which sheweth him wherefore he was sent.

11. A prophesie of the Kings of Persia : of the Kingdome of Greece, of the Kingdome of Egypt, and of the bond there-

Chapters.
12.

The Con-
tents of
Daniel.

of: of the battell with the Kingdome of Syria.

12. He propheteith the resurrection of the dead : the darknesse of the Prophetic of Daniel.

The Booke of the Prophet Osee
hath foureteene Chap-
ters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. The time wherein Osee propheteith: the Idolatry of the people : the calling of the Gentiles : Christ is the head of all people.

2. The people is called to repentance : he sheweth their Idolatry, and threatneth them, except they repent.

3. The Jewes shall be cast off for their Idolatrie : afterward they shall returne to the Lord.

4. A complaint against the people and the Priests of Israel.

5. Against the Priests and Rulers of Israel : the helpe of man is vaine.

6. Affliction causeth a man to turne to God : the wickednesse of the Priests.

7. Of the vices and wantonnesse of the people: of their punishment.

8. The destruction of Iuda and Israel, because of their Idolatry.

9. Of the hunger and captivity of Israel.

10. Against Israel and his Idols ; his destruction for the same.

11. The benefits of the Lord toward Israel: their ingratitude against him.

12. He admonishest by Jacobs example, to trust in God and not in man.

13. The abomination of Israel, and cause of their destruction.

14. The destruction of Samaria: he exhorteth the Israelites to turne to God, who requireth praise and thankes.

Chapters.

14.

The Booke of the Prophet *Joel* hath three Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. A Prophesie against the Jewes: he exhorteth the people to prayer and fasting, for the misery that was at hand.
2. He propheticth of the comming and cruelty of their enemies: an exhortation to move them to conuert: the loue of Christ towards his people.
3. Of the judgement of God against the enemies of his people.

Chapters.

3.

The Contents of
Joel.

The Booke of the Prophet *Amos* hath nine Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. The condition and state of Amos, and the time of his prophesie: the word of the Lord against Damascus, the Philistins, Tyrus, Idumea, and Ammon.
2. He propheticth against Moab, Iuda, and Israel.
3. He reproacheth the house of Israel of ingratitude, foretelling Gods most iust punishment for the same: strangers are called to see the equity of Gods judgement against Israel.
4. Under the name of fat King of Basan, hee inueith a

Chapters.

9.

The Contents of
Amos.

Chapters,
9.

The Con-
tent of
Amos.

against the Gouvernours of Samaria, and foretelleth their punishment.

5. The Prophet lamenteth the captivity of Sion : he calleth to repentance : he describeth the power of God.
6. He prophesieth against the Princes of Israel living in pleasures.
7. God sheweth certaine violsions, whereby he signifieth the destruction of the people of Israel.
8. By a vision of a basket of summer-fruit, the end of the Kingdome of Israel is shewed.
9. Threatnings against the Temple: the subversion of the people.

The Booke of the Prophet *Abdias*

This booke containeth the prediction of the destruction of Edom, and hath one chapter.

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapter.
1.

1. Against Edom, and the trust that they had in their riches.

The Booke of the Prophet *Ionas*

hath fourre Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
4.
The Con-
tent of
Ionas.

1. Ionas fled when he was sent to preach : a tempest riseth, and he is cast into the sea for his disobedience.
2. Ionas is in the fishes belly : his prayer : he is delivered.
3. Ionas is sent againe into Phiniue : the repentance of the King of Phiniue.
4. The great goodnesse of God towards him.

The Booke of the Prophet *Micheas*
hath seauen Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Of the destruction of Samaria because of her Idolatrie.
2. Threatnings against the unfull people : they would teach the Prophets to preach.
3. Against the Tyranny of Princes , and false Prophets.
4. The calling of the Gentiles , and conuersion of the Jewes.
5. Of the destruction of Hierusalem.
6. An exhortation to heare the iudgement against Israel being vnkind : what manner of sacrifices doe please God.
7. A complaint of the little number of the righteous : against the truth ought wee not to hold , with our greatest friends : the prosperity of the Church.

Chapters.
7.

The Con-
tents of
Micheas.

The Booke of the Prophet *Nahum*
hath three Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Of the destruction of the Assirians , and of the deliverance of Israel.
2. He describeth the victories of the Chaldeans against the Assirians.
3. Of the fall of Ninevie : no power can escape the hand of God.

Chapters.
3.

The Con-
tents of
Nahum.

The Booke of the Prophet Ha-
bacuck hath three
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.

3.
The Con-
tents of
Habacuck.

- 1. A Complaint against the wicked that persecute the just.
- 2. A vision against pride, covetousnesse, drunkeenesse, and Idolatry.
- 3. A prayer for the faithfull.

The Booke of the Prophet Sophonie
hath three Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.

3.
The Con-
tents of
Sophonie.

- 1. Threatnings against Iuda and Hierusalem, because of their Idolatry.
- 2. He moueth to returne to God, prophesying unto the one destruction, and to the other deliurance.
- 3. Against the Gouvernours of Hierusalem: of the calling of all the Gentiles: a comfort to the residue of Israel.

The Booke of the Prophet Aggeus
hath two Chapters,

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.

2.

- 1. The time of the prophecy of Aggeus: an exhortation to build the Temple againe.
- 2. ¶

2. He sheweth that the glory of the latter Temple shall exceed the first.

Chapters.
2.

The Booke of the Prophet Zacharias hath foureteene Chapters.

The contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Hemoneth the people to returne to the Lord, and eschue the wickednesse of their fathers: he prefigureth Christ and his Apostles.
2. The renewing of Iuda and Hierusalem.
3. Of the lawe and high estate of Christ, vnder the figure of Iosua the high Priest: a prophesie of Christ.
4. The vision of the golden Candle sticke, and the explication thereof.
5. A vision of the flying Booke, signifying the curse of Neheues, and such as abuse the name of God: by the vision of the measure is signified the bringing of Iuda to Babylon.
6. By the four Charets he describeth the prosperity of four Kingdomes.
7. The true fasting: the rebellion of the people is cause of their affliction.
8. Of the returne of the people vnto Hierusalem: and of the mercy of God toward them: of good workes: the calling of the Gentiles.
9. The threatenings of the Gentiles: the comming of Christ sitting on an Asse.
10. The people is moued to require the doctrine of the truth of the Lord: the Lord promiseth to visit and comfort the house of Israel.
11. The destruction of the Temple: the care of the faithfully is committed to Christ by the Father: a geleious vision against Hierusalem and Iuda.
12. Of the well of grace and truth: of the cleane riddance of

Chapters.
14.

The Contents of Zacharias.

Chapters.

14.

of Idolatry and of false Prophets.

14. The walking of the Church vnder the figure of Hierusalem: of the Kingdome of the Lord.

The Booke of the Prophet *Malachias* hath foure Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.

4.

The Con-
tents of
Malachias.

1. A Complaint against Israell, and chiefly the Priests.
2. Threatnings against the Priests, being seducers of the People.
3. Of the messenger of the Lord, John Baptist, and of Christs office.
4. The day of the Lord, before the which Elias shold come.

The third Booke of *Esdras*
hath nine Chapters.

Chapters.

9.

The Con-
tents of
3. Esdras.

1. Iosias appointeth Priests, & keepeth the passe over offering of the priests and people: the upright life of Iosias: the destruction of Hierusalem.
2. Cyrus gave leau to the Iewes to returne: the names of them that returned: their aduersaries did let their buildings: and the Kings letters for the same.
3. The feast of Darius: the thre wise sentences.
4. The strength of a King: of the strength of women: of the strength of truth: which sentence is approued, and the petition granted.
5. The number of them that returne from captivity: their vowes and sacrifices: the Temple is begunne to be built: their

Chapters.
9.

their enemies would craftily syne with them.

6. Of Aggeus and Zacharias : the building of the Temple: Sisernes would let them : his letters to Darius : the Kings answere to the contrary.

7. Sisernes and his companions follow the Kings commandement and helpe the Jewes to build the Temple: the time that it was built : they keepe the Passe-ouer.

8. Esdras commeth from Babilon to Hierusalem : the copy of the commission gineu by King Artaxerxes : Esdras giveth thankes to the Lord.

9. After Esdras had read the Law for the strange wives, they promised to put them away.

The Con-
tents of
Iomas.

The fourth Booke of *Esdas*
hath sixteene Chap-
ters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **T**he people is reproved for their unthankefulnesse: God will haue an other people, if these will not be reformed.

2. The Synagogue findeth fault with her owne chil-
dren : the Gentiles are called.

3. The wondrous workes which God did for the people are recited : Esdras remembreth that God suffereth the Ba-
bilonians to haue rule ouer his people, which yet are sinners also.

4. The Argell reproacheth Esdras, because he cometh to enter into the profound Judgement of God.

5. In the later time truth shall be hid, unrighteousnesse and all wickednesse shall reigne in the world.

6. God hath foreseen all thungs in his secret counsell, and is authour thereof, and created them for his children: the felicity of the age to come.

7. Without tribulation none can come to felicity : God aduertiseth

Chapters.
16.

The Con-
tents of
4.Esdas.

uertiseth all in time the comming and death of Christ; the resurrection and last Judgement.

8. The wortkes of God are excellent: Esdras praieth for him and for his people: the promise of saluation vnto the iulk.

9. All things in this world haue a beginning and an end, tormentes for the wicked after this life: the number of the wicked is more then of the good.

10. Esdras and the woman that appeareth vnto him commune togeather.

11. The vision of an Eagle comming forth of the sea: and of her feathers: of a Lyon comming out of the forrest.

12. The declaration of the former visions.

13. The vision of a winds comming out of the sea, which became a man: his propheetie and power against his enemies: the declaration of this vision.

14. How God appeared to Moses in a bush: all things decline to age: the latter age worse then the former, the ingratitude of Israel: the resurrection and iudgement.

15. The propheetie of Esdras is certaine: the euills which shall come on the world: the Lord will auenge the innocent blood.

16. Of the euill that shall come vpon the world; with admonition how to gouerne themselves in afflictions.

The Booke of *Tobias* hath

soureteene Chapters,

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. *T*obias parteage, his godlines, his equitie, his chartie, and prosperite: he fletch, and his goods are confiscate, and after restored.

2. Tobias calleth the faithfull to his table: he leaueth the feall to bryte the dead: how he became blinde: his wife laboureth for his living, she reproacheth him bitterly.

3. The prayer of Tobias: Sara, Raguel's daughter, and the things that came vnto her: her prayer heard: the Angel Raphael sent.

4. Precepts

4. Precepts and exhortations of Tobias to his sonne.
 5. Tobias is sent to Rages: he meeteth with the Angel Raphael which did conduct him.
 6. Tobias deliuered from the fish: Raphael sheweth him certayne Medicines: he conducteth him toward Sara.
 7. Tobias marrieth Sara, Raguel's daughter.
 8. Tobias driveth away the euill spirit: he prayeth to God with his wife: Raguel prepareth a graue for his sonne in law: Raguel blesseth the Lord.
 9. The Angel goeth to Gabellus at the desire of Tobias: which deliuereth the letter, and receiueth the money.
 10. Tobias and his wife thinke long for their sonne: Raguel sendeth away Tobias and Sara.
 11. The returne of Tobias to his father: how he was received: his father hath his sight restored, and praiseth the Lord.
 12. Tobias declareth to his father the pleasures that Raphael had done him, the which he would recompence.
 13. A thankes-giving of Tobias, who exhorteth all to praise the Lord.
 14. Lessons of Tobias to his sonne; he prophecieth the destruction of Nineve, and the restoring of Hierusalem and the Temple.

The Con-
tents of
Tobias.

The Booke of *Judith*
hath sixteene
Chapters:

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. The building of Ecbatanis: Nabuchodonosor made warre against Arphaxad and ouercame him: he threatneth them that would not helpe him.
 2. Nabuchodonosor commanded presumptuously that all people should be brought to subiection.
 3. The people subiect to Holofernes: he destroyeth their Gods

Chapters.
16.
The Con-
tents of
Judith.

Gods, that Nabuchodonosor might onely be worshipped.

.4 Eliacim the Priest wryteth to Bethulia, that they should fortifie themselves: they cried unto the Lord, and humbled themselves before him.

.5. Achior the Ammonite doth declare to Holofernes the manner of the Israelites.

.6. Holophernes blasphemeth God whont Achior confesseth.

.7. Holophernes doth besiege Bethulia.

.8. The parentage, life, and conuersation of Judith.

.9. Judith humbleth herselfe before the Lord, and maketh her prayers for the deliverance of her people.

.10. Judith decketh herselfe, and goeth forth of the City: she is taken of the watch of the Assirians, and brought to Holophernes.

.11. Holophernes comforteth Judith, and asketh the cause of her comming: she deceliueth him by her faire words.

.12. Judith would not pollute herselfe with the meate of the Gentiles.

.13. Judith praierth for Strength: she smiteth off Holophernes head: she returneth to Bethulia and reioyceth her people.

.14. Judith causeth to hang vp the head of Holophernes: Achior ioyneth himselfe unto the people of God: the Israelites goe out against the Assirians.

.15. The Assirians are afraid and flie: the Israelites pursue them.

.16. Judith praiseth God with a song: shē offereth to the Lord Holophernes stiffe: her contynence, life, and death: all Israell lamenteth her.

The rest of the Chapters of the
Booke of *Esther*, which are neither
found in the Hebrwe, nor in the
Chaldee: after the Latine,
hath sixe Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

II. **T**he dreame of Mardocheus.

12. Mardocheus bffereth the treason devised
against the King, and is therefore rewarded of
him.

13. The coppy of the letters of Artaxerxes against the
Jewes: the praier of Mardocheus.

14. The praier of Esther for the deliverance of her and her
people.

15. Mardocheus moueth Esther to goe in unto the King
and make intercession for her people: and she performeth his
request.

16. The coppy of the letters of Artaxerxes, whereby he
revoketh those which he sent first forth.

Chapters.
6.

The Con-
tents of
Esther.

The VVisedome of *Salomon*
hath nineteene
Chapters.

The contents of the Chapters.viz.

1. **H**ow we ought to enquire and search after God: who
they are that finde him.

2. The imaginations and desires of the wicked, and their
counsell against the faithfull.

Chapters.
19.

The Con-
tents of
Wisdome.

3. The conservation and assurance of the righteous: the reward of the faifthfull: who are miserable.
4. Of vertue and the commodity thercof: the death of the righteous, and the condemnation of the unfaighthfull.
5. The constantnes of the righteous before the persecutors: the hope of the unfaighthfull is vaine: the blessednesse of the Saints and godly.
6. The calling of Kings, Princes, and Judges, which are also exhorted to search wisdome.
7. Wisdome ought to be preferred aboue all things.
8. The effects of wisdome.
9. A praier of Salomon to obtaine wisdome.
10. The deliuernce of the righteous, and destruction of the enemies commeth through wisdome.
11. The miracles done for Israell: the vengeance of sinners: the great power and mercy of God.
12. The mercy of God towards sinners: the woxes of God are unreproueable: God giueth leisure to repent.
13. All things be vaine except the knowledge of God: Idolaters and Idols are mocked.
14. The detestation and abominations of Images: a curse of him and them that make them, whereof Idolatry is proceeded: what euills come of Idolatry.
15. The voice of the faighthfull praising the mercy of God, by whose grace they serue not Idols.
16. The punishment of Idolaters: the benefits done by to the faighthfull.
17. The iudgements of God against the wicked.
18. The firy pillar that the Israelites had in Egypt: the deliuernce of the faighthfull.
19. The death of the Egyptians, and the great ioy of the Hebrews.

The

The Booke of *Iesus* the son of *Sirach*,
which is called in Latine *Ecclesiasticus*,
hath fiftie one Chapters.

The Prologue of *Iesus* the sonne of *Sirach* vnto
his Booke.

Many and great men haue declared wisedome vnto vs out
of the Law, out of the Prophets, and out of other that follow-
ed them, in the which things Israel ought to be commended,
by the reason of doctrine and wisedome. Therefore they that
haue it and reade it, should not onely theinselues bee wise
there-through, but serue other also, with teaching and writ-
ing. After that my grand-father *Iesus* had giuen diligent la-
bour to reade the Law, the Prophets, and other Bookes that
were left vs of our fathers, and had well exercised himselfe
therein, he purposed also to write something of wisedome
and good manners, to the intent that they which were wil-
ling to learne and to be wise, might haue the more vnderstan-
ding, & be the more apt to leade a good conuersation; where-
fore I exhort you to receiue it louingly, to reade it with dili-
gence, and to take it in good worth, though our words be not
so eloquent as the famous Orators; for the thing that is wt-
ten in the Hebrewe tongue, soundeth not so well when it is
translated into other speech; not onely this Booke of mine,
but also the Law, the Prophets, and other Bookes, sounde
farre otherwise then they doe when they are spoken in their
owne language.

Now in the thirtie eighth yeere, when I came into Egypt,
in the time of *Ptolomie Euerges*, and continued there a long
season, I found Bookes there left full of great and profound
learning, wherefore I thought it good and necessarie to be-
stowe my diligence and traualle to interpret this Booke:
and considering that I had time, I laboured and did my best
to performe this Booke, and to bring it to light, that the stran-
gers

gers also that are disposed to learne, might apply themselues
vnto good manners, and liue according to the Lawe of the
Lord.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

*Chapters.
51.*

1. **V**isedome commeth of God : a praise of the feare
of God : the meanes to come by wisedome.
2. He exhorteth the seruants of God to righteousnesse,
loue, vnderstanding, and patience, to trust in the Lord : a
curse vpon them that are faint-hearted and impatient.
3. To our father and mother ought we to gine double ho-
nor : of the blessing and curse of the father and mother.
4. Almes must be done with gentlenesse: the study of wise-
dom and her fruits : an exhortation to eschew euill and to do
good.
5. In riches we may not put any confidence : the ve-
geance of God ought to be fearedd, and repentance may not be
deferred.
6. It is the propertie of a sinner to be euill tongued : of
friendship, desire to be taught.
7. We must forsake euill, and yet not iustifie our selues:
the behaviour of the wise towards his wife, his friend, his
children, his servant, his father and mother.
8. We must take heed with whome we haue to doe.
9. Of celousie: an olde friend is to be preferred before a
newe.
10. Of Kings and Judges : Pride and covetousnes are to
be abhorred : labour is praised.
11. The praise of humilitie: after the outward appear-
ance ought we not to iudge.
12. Unto whome we ought to doe good : enemis ought
not to be trusted.
13. The companies of the proud, and of the rich are to be
eschewed : the loued of God: like doe compaite with their
like.
14. The offence of the tongue: man is but a vaine thing :
happie is he that continueth in wisdome.
15. The goodnes that followeth him which feareth God:

God

*The Con-
tents of
Ecclesiasti-
cus.*

God reiecteth and casteth off the sinner: God is not the author of the euill.

16. Of unhappie and wicked children: no man can hide himselfe from God.

17. The creation of man, and the goodnes that God hath done unto him: of almes, and repentance.

18. The maruelous woorkes of God: the miserie and wretchednes of man: against God ought we not to complaine.

19. Wine and whoredome bringeth men to pouertie: In thy woordes must thou vse Discretion.

20. Of correction and repentance: Of the gift of the wiseman and of the foole: of lying.

21. Not to continue in sinne: the piaier of the afflicted: to hate to be reproued: the mouth of the wise man: the thought of the foole.

22. Of the sluggard: not to speake much to a foole: a god conscience feareth not.

23. A piaier against pride, lechery and gluttony: many times procede of adultery; of the feare of God.

24. A praise of wisdom proceeding forth of the mouth of God: of her woorkes and place where she resteth.

25. Of the thre things which please God, & of thre which he hateth: of nine things that be not to be suspect: and of the tenth, chiefly of the malice of a woman.

26. The praise of a good woman: of the ielouse, and dynkenesse of a woman.

27. Of the poore that would be rich: the probation of the man that feareth God: the wicked imagineth euill, which returneth vpon himselfe.

28. We ought not to desire vengeance; but to forgive the offence: of the vices of the tongue, and of the dangers thercof.

29. How we ought to lend our money and do almes: of a faithfull man answering for his friend: of liberality and hospitality.

30. Of the correction of Children: of the commodity of health: death is better then a sorrowfull life.

31. We ought to give diligent heed to honesty: of them that take paine to gather riches.

32. Of the discretion and praise of the preacher, and of the hearer: of the feare, faith, and confidence in God.

33. The deliuernce of him that feareth God: man is in the hand of God, as the earth is in the hand of the Potter.

34. Of dreames, divinations, and enchantments: we ought to confute vaine hope and lying: the praise of them that feare God.

35. It is well done to pray and to do sacrifice: the prayer of the fatherlesse and of the widdowe, and of him that humbleth himselfe.

36. A prayer to God, in the person of all faithfull men: the praise of a good woman.

37. How a man should know friends and counsellors, and search the company of an holy man.

38. A physician is commendable: to bury the dead: the wisdom of him that is learned.

39. A wise man: the workes of God: unto the good, good things doe profite: but to the euill, euen good things are euill.

40. Many misrites light in a mans life: all things passe away: but a firme and stablye faith remaineth: of the blessing of the righteous: and prerogative of the feare of God.

41. Of the remembrance of death: death is not to be feared: A curse vpon them that forsake the law of God.

42. The lawe must be taught: a daughter, a woman: God knoweth all things, yea, euen the secrets of the heart.

43. The summe of the creation of the workes of God.

44. A praise of certayne holie men, Enoch, Noah, Abraham.

45. The praise of Moses, Aaron and Phinehes.

46. The praise of Iosue, Caleb, Samuel.

47. The praise of Nathan, Dauid, and Salomon.

48. The praise of Elias, Eliseus, Ezechias, and Esaias.

49. Of Iosias, Ezechias, Dauid, Jeremie, Ezechiel, Zorobabel, Jesus, Nehemias, Enoch, and Ioseph.

50. Of Simeon the sonne of Onias: an exhortation to praise the Law.

51. The prayer of Iesu the sonne of Sirach.

The

The Booke of the Prophet Baruch
hath sixe Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Baruch wrote a Booke during the captiuitie of Babilon, which he reade before Ieconias and all the people: the Jewes sent the Booke with money vnto Hierusalem to their other brethren, to the intent that they shold pray for them.

2. The Jewes confesse that they iustly suffer for their sinnes. The Lord will that we obey vnto Princes although they bee euill.

3. Only God was the fnder of wisedome: of the incarnation of Christ.

4. The reward of them that keepe the Law, and the punishment of them that despise it.

5. Hierusalem is moued vnto gladnesse, for the returne of her people, and vnder the figure thereof, the Church.

6. A copy of the Epistle that Ieremias sent vnto the Jewes which were led away prisoners by the King of Babilon; wherein he certifieth them of the thing that was commanded him of God.

Chapters.
6.

The Con-
tents of
Baruch.

The Song of the three Children
which were put into the hot burning Ouen, hath one Chapter. The common
translation readeth this song, in the
third Chapter of Daniel.

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

1. The praier of Azarias: the cruelty of the King: the fire devoureth the Chaldeans: the Angel of the Lord was in the furnace.

L 2

The

Chapter.
I.

The Storie of *Susanna* hath one

Chapter, which is the thirteenth

Chapter of *Daniel* after
the Latine.

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapter.
I.
The Con-
tents of
Daniel.

I. The two Gouvernours are taken with the loue of *Susanna*; they take her alone in the Garden: they intice her to wickednesse: she choose rather to obey God, though it be to the danger of her life: she is accused; Daniel deth deluer her: the Gouvernours are to put death.

Chapter.
I.

The Storie of *Bel* and the Dragon
hath one Chapter, which is the four-
teenth Chapter of *Daniel* after
the Latine.

Chapter.
I.

The praier of *Manasses* King of
Iuda, when he was holden captiue in Ba-
bilon, hath one Chapter.

Here followeth a necessarie Table of the knowledge of the
state of *Iuda*, from the beginning of the Monarchie of the
Greekes, where the table we haue set forth vpon *Estra-*
endeck, vntill the death and passion of Iesus Christ.

The

The 70. weekes fore-
shevved by Daniel.
Dan. 9.

The Monarchie of the
Greekes.

The State of the
Iewes.

The Angell of the Lord sent to Daniel, said that it was 70. weekes of yeers, that is to say, seueny times soauen, which commeth to 490. from the gowing forth of the commandement that Hierusalem should be builded againe, and resto red, until Christ the Prince. This commandement was gauen forth by the mouth of Monarchy before his death, Darius Long-hand, Monarch of the Persians, as is written. Act. 2. Therefore the said 70. weekes treat of his successors Kings ought to begin there, though all agree not therein, for Scripture maketh mention some begin it in the second thereof, and maketh the yeere of the said Darius: o=supputation of the yeeres by others the first yeere of the time that the said King Cirus. So that from the reign, beginning at the beginning of the said weekes first, as appeareth in the till the time that Alexander first Booke of the Machaburped the Monarchie, we bees. And we will orderly reckon foure yeeres and set their names & the time, eighteene weekes, which that each of them hath rei makerb 130. yeeres. To shewing, to conferre them with the verifying of the said number of the weeks weekes, according to the sore placed on the left side of this said prophesse of Daniel. Table: To the end the said 9. wee woul proportion them weekes may bee verified, & with the yeeres in which the that the prophetic of Daniel Kings of Siria (set there may be plainly understood, in order on the right side) touching the comming and bauie ended their Kingdome, death of our Saviour each of them in order. Christ.

254	1. Seleucus the first King of Siria, surnamed Nichanor beganne his reigne the 130. yeere after the death of Alexander, and reigned 31. yeeres.	<small>yeeres from the first King offiria ill the decease of each King.</small>	11. yeeres.	In his time Ptolomie the first King of Egypt after Alexander took Hierusalem, by deceipte, spoiled the Temple, and caried a great number of the people into Egypt.
282	2. Antiochus Soter held the King domes of Siria, and reigned 19. yeeres.	50	7. Matathias Heli governed 12. yeeres.	
303	3. Antiochus Theos beganne his reigne the yeare 1. & reigned 15. yeeres.	65	8. Ascer Maath governed 9. yeeres.	
334	4. Seleucus Gallicinus reigned 20. yeeres.	85		
335	5. Seleucus Ceraunus reigned 3. yeers.	88		

336 6. Antiochus the great began his reigne the yere 124. & reigned 36.yéres.
 424 7. Seleucus Philopater reigned 12.yéres.
 422 8. Antiochus Epiphanes the Tyrant mentioned in the first Wooke of the Machebees began to reigne the yere 137. and reigned 12.yéres.
 420 9. Antiochus Eupator his son reigned two yéres.
 440 10. Demetrius Soter beganne his reigne the yere 151. and reigned 10.yéres.
 440 11. Alexander reigned 5.yer.
 450 12. Demetrius Nicanor reigned 2.yéres.
 450 13. Antiochus Sedetes reigned but 3.yéres.
 450 14. Triphon began his reigne the yere 171. & reigned 3.yer.
 471 15. Antiochus Pius reigned 12.yéres.
 480 16. Demetrius Nicanor the 12.king afore mentioned was kept prisoner by the Parthians, and then returned again to his Kingdome, and reigned 4.yéres.
 480 17. Alexander began his reigne in the yere 190. & reigned 2.yéres.
 520 18. Antiochus Grapius reigned 29.yéres.
 540 19. Selcucus, sonne to Grapius, was at strife with his uncle and others of his kinred by the space of tenne yéres.
 560 20. The yere 221. the Surtans being grieved at the Wyses debate for the Kingdome, deliuered it ouer to Tigranes King of Armenia, which reigned 10.yéres. In his time Eleazar the high Priest sent the Interpreters to Ptolomie Philadelphe, the 2.King of Egypt. & sonne to the said Ptolomie, to translate the Holy Scripture out of Hebrewe into Greeke, and the said Ptolomie deliuered all the Jewes that his father had holden captiue.
 150 10. Agar Eli succeeded him & reigned 8.yéres.
 160 11. Mallot Naum gouerned 7.yéres.
 165 12. Amos Sirach 14.yéres.
 167 13. Mathathias Silea 10.yer.
 170 14. Joseph Arses 66.yéres. In his time Ptolomie Philopater the 4.King of Egypt, entred into Iury, and killed 60000. Jewes, and restored the countrey into the hands of Antiochus the great, which deliuered it againe to Ptolomie the successor of the said Philopater, for the friendship betweene them.
 185 15. Ianna Hircatus was the last of the line of Iuda, and reigned 16.yéres, he was slaine by Antiochus the Tyrant.
 189 16. After Ianna succeeded a kinred of the Jewes named Asmodius. The first was Iudas Machabeus, which reigned 6.yéres with great prouesse and vertue.
 220 17. Ionathas his brother reigned in great prouesse & vertue 18.yéres.
 230 18. Simon his brother reigned 8.yéres very vertuously.

	4. gued 18. yéeres.	269	19. John Hircanus his son reigned 34. yéeres: he, and the predecessors of his kinred, held both the kingly authority and Priestly dignity togeather.
59	1. The pere 149. Pompey ouercame Tigranes, and deliuered Siria into the hands of the Romanes. And 17. yéeres after, Julius Caesar was first Emperour of ROME: who reigned in the Empire 5. yéeres.		20. Aristobulus, the son of John, reigned 1. yéere, he tooke againe the Crowne, and title of King, for himselfe and his successors.
67	2. Augustus the second Romane Emperour, reigned 56. yéeres, Christ was borne the 41. yéere of the same Emperour, the 65. weeke and 3. yéeres.	305	21. Alexander reigned King 27. yéeres, and left the Kingdom to Alexandra his wife, which held it 9. yéeres, but left the 9. Priest-hood to Hircanus her son, which reigned 3. yéeres after her death. Then Aristobulus brother to the said Hircanus, draue him from the Crowne and Priest-hood, and reigned in his place 3. yéeres. Pompey with the Army of the Romanes, having taken all Siria, led Aristobulus captiue, leauing Hircanus in the Priest-hood, and Antipater Herods father, gouerned in Iurie.
70	3. Claudius Tiberius Nero the third Emperour, reigned 23. yéeres. The 15. yéere of the same Emperour, Iesus was baptised, & beganne then to shewe himselfe openly, which was the 5. yéere and 69. weeke. The third yéere following he was put to death for our Redemption, at which time the 70. weeke were finished.		And the 51. yéere after, Herod was proclaimed King, and the scepter taken from Iuda: Christ our Sauoir came.

The first Booke of *Machabees*
hath sixteene chapters.

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapters.
19.

The Con-
tents of
Machabees.

1. After the death of Alexander the king of Macedonia, Antiochus taketh his kingdom.
2. The mourning of Mattathias and his sonnes, for the destruction of the holly Cittie.
3. Judas is made ruler ouer the Jewes: he killeth Apollonius and Seron the princes of Siria.
4. Judas goeth against Gorgias which lieth in Iwate.
5. Judas vanquisheth the Heathen that goe about to destroy Israel, and is holpen of his bretheren Simon and Ionathas.
6. Antiochus, willing to take the Cittie of Elinas for a prey, is driven away of the Citizens.
7. Demetrius reigned after he had killed Antiochus and Lysias.
8. Judas considering the power, and goodlie policie of the Romans, maketh peace with them: the rescript of the Romans sent unto the Jewes.
9. After the death of Niconor, Demetrius sendeth his armie against Judas: Judas is slaine.
10. Demetrius desireth to haue peace with Ionathas: Alexander moueth warre against Demetrius: Demetrius is slaine: the friendship of Ptolomeus and Alexander.
11. The dissencion betwene Ptolomeus and Alexander his sonne in lawe: the death of Alexander.
12. Ionathas sendeth Ambassadours to Rome, and to the people of Sparta, to renue their Couenant of friendship: Ionathas putteth to flight the Princes of Demetrius: Triphon taketh Ionathas by deceite.
13. After Ionathas was taken, Simon is chosen Captaine: of whome Triphon, taking his children and money, for the redemption

demption of Ionathas, killeth him and his children.

14. Demetrius is overcome of Arsaces; Simon being Captaine there is great quietnes in Israel: the covenants of friendship with the Romans, and with the people of Sparta, is renewed.

15. The Romans write letters unto kings and nations, in the defence of the Jewes.

16. Sendebeus the Captaine of Antiochus host, is put to flight by the sonnes of Simon.

Chapters.
16.

The second Booke of the *Machabees* hath fifteene Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. A Epistle of the Jewes that dwelt at Hierusalem, sent unto them that dwelt in Egypt: wherein they exhort them to give thankes for the death of Antiochus: of the fier that was hid in the pit: the prayer of Nehemias,

2. How Jeremie hid the Tabernacle, the Arke and the Altar, in the hill of the five bookes of Iason contayned in one.

3. Of the honour done unto the Temple by the kings of the Gentiles: Simon bitereth what treasure is in the Temple.

4. Simon reporteth euill of Onias: Iason desiring the office of the high priest, corrupted the king with rewards.

5. Of the signes and tokens seene in Hierusalem: of the end and office of Iason: the pursuit of Antiochus against the Jewes.

6. The Jewes are compelled to leave the lawe of God: the Temple is defiled: the reuerses are admonished, that they shall not abhorre the aduersities wherewith the Lord afflicteth them: the grieuous paine of Eleazarus.

7. The punishment of the seauen bretheren, and of their mother,

8. Judas gathereth together his host: Nicanor is sent
against

Chapters.
15.

The Con-
tents of
2. Macha-
bees.

Chapters,
15.

The Con-
tents of
2. Macha-
bees.

against Iudas : the Jewes giue thankes after they put their enemies to flight, dividing the spoiles vnto the fatherles, and widdowes.

9. Antiochus willing to spoile Persepolis, is driven to flight: As he persecuted the Jewes, he is striken of the Lord: the fayned repentance of Antiochus : he dieth.

10. Iudas Machabeus taketh the Cittie and the Temple: he beginneth to shewe the acts of Eupator : ffe men appeare in the aire to the helpe of the Jewes: Timothie is slaine.

11. Lysias goeth about to ouercome the Jewes : succour is sent from heauen vnto the Jewes.

12. Timotheus troubleth the Jewes : the wicked dedes of them of Joppa against the Jewes.

13. The coming of Eupator into Iarie : the death of Menelaus.

14. By the motion of Alcimus , Demetrius sendeth Nicanor to kill the Jewes.

15. Nicanor goeth about to come vppon Iudas on the Sabaoth daye : the blasphemie of Nicanor.

The description of the holie Land, containing the places mentioned in the four Euangelists, with other places about the sea-coastes: wherein may be seene, the waies and iournies of Christ and his Apostles in Judea, Samaria, and Galilee: for into these three parts the Land is diuided.



Mount Oliuet is two mile from Ierusalem, East and by South: Gethsemanni a Village, lyeth at the foote of the Mount, betwixt the same and Ierusalem: Bethphage a Village lyeth not farre from it. Also in the vale betwixt the Mount and Ierusalem, Golgotha, or the Mount of Caluarie, lyeth hard by Ierusalem West and by North.

Here followeth a necessarie Table to make plaine the difficultie that is found in Saint Mathewe and Saint Luke, touching the generation of Iesus Christ the Sonne of Dauid, and his right Successor in the kingdome, which description beginneth at Dauid, and no higher, because the difficultie is onely in his posterite.

S.Mathewe

<i>Mathew.</i>	<i>S.Luke.</i>	<i>F</i> or better understanding of the Contents of this Table, ye shall note that the Evangelists <i>S. Mathew</i> and <i>S. Luke</i> , haue diversly recei- ted the generation of our Saviour Christ, accord- ing to the flesh, and yet tende both to one end, that is to proue (that according to that which is written of him in the prophecies) he is descended of the Royall blood of David, and rightly succeed- ed him in the Kingdome. So the diversitie of the said recitall consisteth in this, that <i>S. Mat- thew</i> setteth forth the said generation descend- ing from the father to the sonne, and <i>S. Luke</i> ascendeth from sonne to father, which come all to one end. But to shewe the agreemente of Saint Luke with <i>S. Mathew</i> , we haue here set forth the generation by him described, descending af- ter the order of <i>S. Mathew</i> , to the end that the one may be conserued with the other: further- more <i>S. Mathew</i> describeth the generation of Joseph, though it bring nothing to Iesus Christ, after the flesh, & <i>S. Luke</i> that of the Vir- gin Marie: so, it was very necessarie to recite both, to as much as women were commonly re- puted of the line or kinred of their husbands and so as wel of her husbands side as on her owne offspring, it is manifest that she was of the Re- gall line of David. i. Iuda of the line of Nathan engendred Simeon called Joas, which came to the Royall Heate, because the posterite of Sa- lonom failed in Ochosias, & therfore the King- dom belonged to Mathans posterite according to the ordinance of David, as Philo reciteeth, that is: the yongest of the children of Bersabe (which was Salomon) should reigne after him, and that if the posterite failed, the Kingdome should come to the posterite of the next younger, which was Nathan: and therfore Nathan was cal- led Thiseas, that is to say brother of the Prince, and they of his posterite Thiscarum, that is to say brothers of the Prince, and Mathatium, which signifieth, Geuen to succede. The said Philo reciteeth, that the posterite of the said Nathan was so honored of the King Josaphat, that hee called his chilidren the brothers of Ioram his son and their children the brothers of Ochosias his nephew: and this is the cause why the Scrip- ture saith that Joas was the son of Ochosias, though he were not his natural son, but the sonne of Iuda descended of Nathan. Note that <i>S. Mathew</i> going about to de- cribe the generation by fourteens, did first leue out Joas, Amazias, and Iazarus, which are set in betweene Ochosias, the last of the race of Da- vid, and Joathan: further bee hath left out Achan, and Jeacim, placed between the same
	<i>Daniel begat</i>	
Salomon K. Roboam Abia Asa Iosaphat Ioram Ochosias	Nathan the Ringers brother. The poste- ritie of salomon left in Ochosias, whereby the Kingdome was translated to the line of Nathan in the per- son of Iosaphat to Iuda	Mathatha Menach Melcha Elacim Ioni Joseph Iud a.
	<i>Simon called Iosas which begat</i>	
Amarias Azarias Joathan Achas Zecharias Manasses Amon Osiyas Achaas Joacim Jeckonias Salathiel	The names here contained, as well on the left side as on the right, issuing from Iosas hane diversel names and yet are all one person. There- fore note that the per- sons on the left side, named by <i>S. Mathew</i> are the very same that are otherwise named by <i>S. Luke</i> on the right side till Sa- lathiel.	Levi Mathath Ioram Eliexer Iesu Her Holmadam Cosan Abdi Melchi Nezi Salathiel
	<i>Zorobabel which begat</i>	
Abiud Eliaeim Acer Adoe Acbin Iliud Leazer Nathan Jacob Joseph the husband of Marie the virgin brother to our Saviour Christ.	After the people Rea which were returned into governed the land with Zoro- babel, being deliv- ered from the captivi- ty of Babilos, hee go- verned the same peo- ple 58. yeeres and left diverse children, among whom Rea & Abiud were the chief. So the government & rule over the peo- ple, remained to Rea and his posterite untill Iann, & thence descended the Virgin Marie, as is declared by the generation de- scribed by <i>S. Luke</i> , & Ioseph her husband descended from the said Zorobabel by A- biud brother to Rea as Saint Mathew de- clareth in the gene- ration by him descri- bed.	Rea 66. yeeres. Iosana 53. yeeres. Iuda 14. Ioseph 7. Semeia 12. Marabhi 2. Nahat 9. Naggas 10. Heli 8. Naum 7. Amos 14. Marabth 10. Ioseph 56. Ianne 16. Melchi Mathath Heli called Iosacim Maije the mother of Christ.
	<i>Jesus Christ.</i>	
	scription more perfect and plaine	

Forasmuch as it seemeth that S. Luke maketh no mention of the generation of Marie, but rather of Joseph, for he bleseth these words, that Jesus was counted the sonne of Joseph, which was of Heli, that is to say, the sonne of Heli: we must understand that in this place the name of sonne is taken for the name of sonne in law to Heli, for that he tooke to wife the Virgin Mary daughter to the said Heli, which manner of speech is common in the Scripture: for we find that Noemi calleth Ruth her daughter which was but her step-daughter, her sonnes wife.

The Gospell by St. Mathew. hath twentie eight Chap- ters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
18.

The Con-
tents of
St. Mathew.

1. The genealogie of Christ from Abraham: the marriage of his mother Mary: the Angel satisfieth Iosephs minde: the interpretation of Christs names.
2. The time and place of Christs birth: Christ fleeth into Egypt: the young Children are slaine.
3. Johns preaching: office: life: baptisme: reprehending of the Pharises: and baptizing Christ in Jordan.
4. Christ fasteth, and is tempted: he calleth Peter, Andrew, James, and Iohn.
5. In this chapter, and in the two next following, is contained the most excellent, and louing Sermon of Christ in the Mount: which sermon is the very key that openeth the understanding into the lawe: in this fift chapter specially, he preacheth of the eight beatitudes or blessings: of man-slaughter: wrath, and anger: of swearing.
6. Of almes, praier, of fasting: he forbiddeth the carefull seeking of worldly things.
7. He forbiddeth foolish and rash iudgement: he reproueth hypocrisie.
8. Christ cleaseth the leaper: billeth the sea, and the winde: and driveth the devills out of the possessed into the swine.
9. He healeth the palsie: and calleth Mathewe from the Custome.
10. Christ

10. Christ sendeth out his twelve Apostles to preach in Iurie.
11. Christ preacheth: John Baptist sendeth his Disciples unto him: Christ's testimonie concerning John.
12. Christ excuseth his Disciples which pluck the eares of corne.
13. The parable of the seeds, and of the tares.
14. John is taken and beheaded: Christ feedeth five thousand men, with five loauers and two fishes.
15. Christ excuseth his Disciples, and rebuketh the Scribes and Pharises.
16. The Pharises require a token: Jesus warneth his Disciples of the Pharises doctrine.
17. The transfiguration of Christ: he healeth the lunaticke.
18. He teacheth his Disciples to be humble and harmlesse, to avide occasions of euill.
19. Christ giueth answere concerning mariage, and teacheth not to be carefull, nor to loue worldly riches.
20. Christ teacheth by a similitude, that God is debtor unto no man: he teacheth his Disciples to be lowly: and giueth to blinde men their sight.
21. He rideth into Hierusalem: he driueth the marchants out of the Temple: and curseth the figge tree.
22. Tribute to be given unto Cæsar: he answereth the Scribe unto his question.
23. Christ crieth woe to the Pharises, Scribes and hipocris: And prophecieth the destruction of Hierusalem.
24. Christ sheweth his Disciples the destruction of the Temple: the end of the world, and the tokens of the latter daies, and warneth them to wake, for the world shall suddenly perish.
25. The tenne Virgins: the talents delivered to the servants: and of the generall iudgement.
26. Mary Magdalcn annointeth Christ: they eate the Easter Lambe.
27. Christ is delivered unto Pilat: Iudas hangeth himselfe.
28. The resurrection of Christ: the high Priests giue the souldiers money to say that Christ was stolen out of the graue.

The Con-
tents of
St. Mathew.

A Table for the better vnderstanding of the
six & twentith Chapter of Saint Mathew, the foureteenth
of Saint Mirke, the twentie two of Saint Luke
and the nineteenth of Saint Iohn.

The beginning of the daies.	according to the Jews reckoning.	The day of 24. houres, comprising the night, beginneth the Evening at Sunne-set, and endeth the next day at Sunne-set.
	according to the Roman's reckoning.	The day of 24. houres, comprising the night, beginneth at Sun rising, and continueth vntill the next day Sunne rising.
	according to our reckoning.	The day of 24. hours, comprising the night, beginneth at mid-night and endeth the next day at the same hour at midnight.

The names of the daies after the Iewes.

the 1. day of the labo-	the 2. day of the labo-	the 3. day of the labo-	the 4. day of the labo-	the 5. day of the labo-	the 6. day of the labo-	the sabbath that is to say the day of rest.	the first of the labo-
both or of the weeke.	say the day of rest.	as before.					

The names of the daies after vs.

sunday. | munday. | tuesday. | wednesd. | thursday | frieday. | saturday. | sunday.

Certaine daies of the month of March, in the yeere that Iesus Christ suffered.

10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17
the entring of Jesus Christ on the ass-colt with the shalfe into Hierusalem.	the fygge-tree curled with the leaper.	the dining with St. John the Baptist.	Iesus Christ sold by Iudas.	the preparacion of the passe-ouer: according to the Law.	the preparacion of the passe-ouer: according to the Law.	the day of the feast of the passe-ouer according to the tradition of the Iewes.	Iesus risen againe on the sunday according to the tradition before the day.

WE haue in this description conferred the use and manner of the celebration of Easter, that the Jewes heid, with that whiche we use to reckon and begin at, and also to name the dates of the weeke, and haue added thereto certaine daies of the month of March, after even in the yeere that Iesus Christ suffered, to the same declare the vnderstanding of the said difficultie, wherein is to be noted, that the Lord Jesus celebrated not the passe-ouer feast.	the Disciples preparing the Lamb which Iesus sciples insti- chist eateth the Sacrament with them of the supper.	Iesus ha-ving eaten the Lambe with his Disciples insti- chist eateth in the graue all this day.	the women came out- ment very yearly in the mor- ning to the graue.
---	---	---	---

he which came not to breake the Law, but to fulfill the Lawe in every point, eate the Lambe with his Disciples at the time ordained by the Lawe Exo. 12. which is the 14. day of the first month (that is to say March) in the afternoone, on the which beganne the said feaste, which fell this yeere on the frieday, the even of the Sabbath or day of rest: on the which day, he which was the true Lambe was offered, to the end that the truth might agree with the figure: but the Jewes celebrated the said Passee-ouer the day following at even after the Sun-set, Iesus Christ being in the graue, for that by tradition

deferred to the next day, which was the day of their weekly Sabaoth, because they would not keepe two feastes together; for this feast day, they called the great Sabaoth. Iohn. 19. and also because as enemies of the truth, they would seeke all meaneas possible to keepe him from being knowne the Messias.

Here is also to be noted, that whiche the eating of the Lambe, the institution of the Sacrament with the residue before mentioned, is referred to Thursday, and Friday, if you reckon according to the Jewes accompt, whiche begin their frieday night, on Thursday after Sunnes set, and continueth that night and day, vntill the next day after Sunne set; yee shall finde that Christ did eate the Paschall Lambe, instituted the Sacrament of his body and bloud, was kissed by Judas, and was crucified, dead, and buried vpon Friday: but if you reckon after our vs, then Christ did eate the Paschall Lambe, instituted the Sacrament of his body and bloud, and was kissed of Judas on Thursday, but was crucified, dead, and buried vpon Friday.

The Gospell by St. Marke. hath sixteene chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. The office of John Baptist: the Baptisme of Christ: his fasting: and preaching.
2. He healeth the man of the palse: and calleth Leui the Customer.
3. He helpeth the man with the dried hand: and chooseth his Apostles.
4. The parable of the sower: Christ stilleth the tempest of the sea, which obeyeth him.
5. Christ deliverereth the possessed from the unclean spirit: and the woman from the bloody issue.
6. Of Christs doings, and rittuation in his owne countrie.
7. The Pharisees sinde faulte at the Disciples eating of meat with unwashed hands: the healing of the deafe and dumb.
8. The miracle of the seauen loaves: how we shoulde follow Christ.
9. The transfiguration of Christ: of seasoning with salt.
10. Of

Chapters.

16.

cap. 5. 16
non iubilis donec
Salteris sit quod:
longius est
dicitur ad
futuram per
dicta

The Con- tents of St. Marke.

Chapters.
15.

The Con-
tents of
St. Marke.

10. Of diuorcement: a rich man questioned how he might inherit eternall life.
11. Christ rideth to Hierusalem: the Pharises aske Christ of his authoritie.
12. The vine-yard is let out to husband men: the poore widowes farthing.
13. The destruction of the Temple: signes before Christis comming: Gods word shall not passe awaie.
14. The high priests conspire against Christ: the passouer is prepared, and eaten.
15. Jesus is delivered bound to Pilate: Ioseph beggeth Christis bodie and burieh it.
16. The women come to the Sepulcher: the signes that follow the preaching of the Gospell.

The Gospell by St. Luke
hath twentie fourre
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
24.

The Con-
tents of
St. Luke.

1. The preface of Luke: of Zacharias and Elizabeth: Mary visiteth Elizabeth.
2. The taying of the world by Augustus Caesar.
3. The preaching of Iohn: the age and genealogie of Christ.
4. The temptation and faking of Christ: the devills confesse Christ, and are of him reproved.
5. Christ teacheth out of a shippe: new and olde agree not.
6. The Disciples pluck the eares of corne on the Sabaoth: with what fruit the word of God is to be heard.
7. He healeth the Captaines servant: the faith of the Centurion: the woman washeth his fete with her teares.
8. Christ and his Apostles goe from towne to towne and preach: the parable of the seede: and of the Candle.
9. The

9. The Apostles are sent to preach : of thre that would follow Christ but after divers sorts of looking backe.
10. He sendeth his seauentie Disciples to preach, giuing them charge how to behauie themselves.
11. Christ teacheth his Disciples to pray : he driveth out a dumbe devill.
12. The leauen of the Pharises is to be auoide : against care of earthly things.
13. Of the figge tree that bare no fruite : se we enter into the kingdome of Christ.
14. To feaste the poore : of the great supper : the salt of the earth.
15. The great mercie of God is set forth in the parable of the lost shepe.
16. No man can serue two maisters : the rich glutton and Lazarus.
17. Christ teacheth to auoyd offences : the manner of Christs comming.
18. Christ teacheth to continue in praier : he forsweweth his death.
19. Christ rideth to Hierusalem : and weeping over it forsweweth the destruction thereof.
20. Christ the stone reproved : Christ the sonne of Dauid.
21. The liberality of the poore widdow: of the end of the world.
22. Judas selleth Christ: they eat the Passe ouer.
23. Jesus is accused before Pilate, and sent to Herode.
24. Christ appeareth to the two Disciples that went to Emmaus.

The Con-
tents of
St. Luke.

The Gospell by S. John
hath twentie one
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

Chapters.
21.

The Con-
tents of
St. John.

1. The diuinitie, humanity, and office of Christ: the testimony of John: the calling of Andrew, Peter, Philip and Nathaniel.
2. Christ turneth water into wine.
3. Christ teacheth Nicodemus: the loue of God toward the world.
4. Christ (weareid) asketh water of the woman of Samaria: the lively water.
5. Christ healeth, on the Sabbath day, the man that was sicke thirty and eight yeres.
6. Faith is the worke of God: of the bread of life: of Faith.
7. Jesus fled the murmuring Jewes: Christ's kinsmen beloued not on him.
8. Christ the light of the world: Abraham did see Christ's day.
9. Christ restoreth sight on the Sabbath day, to him that was borne blind.
10. Christ the true Shepheard, and the doore: Princes called Gods.
11. Christ raiseth Lazarus from death: certaine Jewes beloue Christ.
12. Marie annointeth Jesus feet: wherefore the Jewes beloue not.

13. Christ

13. Christ washeth the Apostles feet: whereby Christ's Disciples are knowne.

14. He armeth his Disciples with consolation against trouble.

15. The consolation betwene Christ and his members, vnder the parable of the Vine.

16. Of the holy Ghost and his office: of Christ's ascension: to aske in the name of Christ.

17. Christ praieith to his Father, that their glory might be made manifest.

18. Christ is betrayed by Iudas: the Jewes aske Barabas to be let loose.

19. Christ is whipped, beaten, and crownd: all power is of God.

20. Marie commeth to the Sepulcher: the Apostles were ignorant of the resurrection.

21. Christ forewarneth Peter of his death, and persecution.

The Con-
tents of
St. John.

The Actes of the Apostles hath eight and twentie Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

1. The words of Christ and his Angels to the Apostles: his ascension: wherein the Apostles are occupied till the holy Ghost be sent: and of the Election of Matthias.

2. The holy Ghost came vppon the Apostles in visible shewes: the Godly exercise of the fathfull.

3. The halte is restored to his fift: Peter preached Christ vnto the people.

4. The Apostles are brought before the Council: the Churchenteacheth in doctrine, and exerciseth of all godlines.

5. Miracles are done by the Apostles: the sentence of Gamiliel,

Chapters,
28.The Con-
tents of the
Act.

6. Seauen Deacons are ordeined in the Church: Steuen is accused.
7. Steuen maketh answer to his accusation, rebuketh the hard-necked Jewes, and is stoned to death.
8. The Apostles are scattered abypade: Philip baptizeth the Eunuch.
9. the Conversion of Saul: Peter healeth Aneas, and raisest vp Tabitha.
10. The vision that Peter sawe: he was sent to Cornelius.
11. Barnabas and Paul preach at Antiochia: Agabus prophesieth dearth to come.
12. Herod persecuteth the Christians: the Gospele flourisheth:
13. Of Sergius Paulus, and Elimas the Sorcerer: the Jewes are rejected.
14. God giueth successe to his word: Paul is stoned.
15. The decree of the Apostles concerning Circumcision, and other ceremonies of the Jewes: Paul and Barnabas preach in Antioch: Paul and Barnabas falling at strife breake company.
16. Paul circumciseth Timothie: the spirit calleth them from one countrie to another: Lidia is converted.
17. Paul commeth to Thessalonica, where the Jewes set the Cittie in an uprore.
18. Paul preacheth at Corinth: of Apollos, Aquila, and Priscilla.
19. Of baptisme: of the holy Ghost given by Pauls hands: the Jewes blaspheme the doctrine of Paul.
20. Paul goeth to Macedonia and Grecia: he celebrateth the Lords supper, and preacheth.
21. Pauls iourney by shippe: of Philip the Evangelist, and Agabus the Prophet.
22. Paul rendzeth an account of his life and doctrine: he escapeth the whippe, by reason he was a Citizen of Rome.
23. Paul commeth before the Counsaile: Ananias causeth him to be striken.
24. Paul being accused answered for his life and doctrine.

25. The Jewes accuse Paul before Festus : he answereth for himselfe.

26. King Agrippa heareth Paul : Pauls modest answere against the injury of Festus.

27. Paul shippeth towards Rome: Julius the Captaine entreateth him courteously.

28. The Viper hurteth not Pauls hand : Paul preached Christ at Rome.

The order of times.

Here hast thou(gentle Reader)for thy better instruction, the description of the iourney and peregrination of Saint Paul, which is in this second book of St. Luke, called the Actes of the Apostles, most entreated of. And for because thou readest often tymes of Emperours, kinges, and Deputies, thou hast set forth to thee the names, the yeres, & how long euerie Emperour or King reigned, or Deputy gouerned, and vnder whome any of these Actes were done even vntill the death of Saint Paul.

The

The yeeres of the Em- perours of Rome.	The ycers of the Presidents of the Iewes.	The yeers of the Hero- dians.	The years of Christs In- carnation.	The years of Saint Paul the Apo- stle.
Tiberius.	Pilate.	Herode.	Christ.	Paul.
18	6	18	33	

Herodes Anti-
pas. Math. 8.
Mark 6.
Luke 9.

Steuen was
stoned this
yeere Eu*chius*
ibron.

Pilate was
president full
ten yeeres
Josephus.

* In this yeere
all things per-
taining to this
former Herod
was gien to
this Herod A-
grippa, of
whome reade
Act 12.
Josephus Euse-
bius.

In this yere Christ suffered, arose from the dead, ascended up to Heaven, from thence he sendeth unto his Apostles the holy Ghost: the Apostles doe assemble and gather a Congregation unto the Lord Christ, and doe continue in prayer, and suffer persecution.

19	7	19	34	1
Samaria doth receive the doctrine of Christ. Saint Steuen was stoned: Saint Paul is converted to Christ as he iournyed toward Damascus, and from thence he departed to Arabia to preach the Gospell.				

20	8	20	35	2
Philip doth preach the Gospell unto the Citties by the sea side, and doth convert a man of Ethiopia, an Eunuche, and of great authority with Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians.				

21	9	21	36	3
The Gospell is preached to the Sirians, and Phenicians: of those that were dispersed and fled from Hierusalem.				

22	10	22	37	4
Saint Paul commeth to Hierusalem to see Peter, from thence he goeth into Siria, Cilicia, &c. Saint Peter commeth into Lidda: after that he was called of Cornelius to come unto Cesarea, where he did baptize; and from thence he went to Hierusalem, giving audience to each one that entred in question with him.				

23	Marcell.	23	38	5
Antioch in Siria is converted unto Christ: the Apostles send thither Barnabas: Barnabas bringeth Paul out of Tarsa to Antioch, whither also Agabus came, speaking of dearth that was to come: Paul and Barnabas did succour them of Hierusalem.				

Gaius.	Agrippa.	24	39	6
Paul and Barnabas by the commandement of the holy Ghost, were sent from Antioch to preach the Gospell unto the Heathen.				

2	2	* Herod Agrip.	40	7
				Paul

Paul and Barnabas sailed from Paphos to Perga, a City of Pamphilia, from Perga unto Antioch, a City of Pisidia: from whence by a commotion stirred by the Jewes, they were expelled out of their coastes.

3	3	41	8
---	---	----	---

Paul and Barnabas thus driven from Antioch come to Iconium, where they abode a long time.

4	4	42	9
Claudius.	5	43	10
2	6	44	11
3	7	45	12

This yere was Iames the elder beheaded of Herode Agrippa, and Peter was cast into prison, and was delivered by the Angell of the Lord. This King also died in his sequenth yere.

4	Fadus.	Dearth.	46	13
---	--------	---------	----	----

Paul and Barnabas (after their preaching) returned unto Antioch, where they continued many daies with the Congregation.

5	2	Felix about this time came into Siria.	47	14
6			48	15

About the beginning of this yere Paul and Barnabas tooke their iourney thorow Phenicia, and Samaria, unto Hierusalem, to the Synod or councill: after they returned unto Antioch, where they remained a yere, whither cometh Peter, whome Paul rebuketh Galat. 2. Then Paul goeth into Cilicia and Licaonia.

7	Tiberius Ale.		49	16
8	22		50	17

In this yere were converted the countries of Phrigia, Galatia, Misia: from Troada he went by water into Macedonia, and converted the Citties, namely Philippo, Apollonia, Amaphipolis, Thessalonica, Athens.

9	3		51	18
10	Cumanus.	Agrip. Junior.	52	19

Paul goeth by sea to Hierusalem, from thence he commeth againe unto Antioche, from Antioche, he visiteth the Congregations, of him in time past constituted in Galatia and Phrigia.

In these yeres
were Cipres
Pamphilia Pi-
sidia & Licaon-
ia conuerted.

Propheci'd
by Agabus.
was the dearth
this yere as
Eusebii, Oros-
ius and Beda
affirme.

Josephus saith
charrie dearth
was in this
yere.

He commeth
to Corinth.
Agrippa of
whome reade
Act 26. he
commeth to
Ephesus.

11	Felix.	2	53	20
12	2	3	54	21
13	3	4	55	22
14	4	5	56	23

Paul seriyeth ouer into Grecia: from thence about Easter in his 22 yere, he gdethe by sea into Siria, not a streight course because of the Jewes, but first vnto Philippos a City of Macedonia, and cometh about Penteross vnto Hierusalem, there he is unprisoned of the Jewes, set at liberty immediatly of Cladius Lifsia, Tribunus, and is sent vnto Cesarea to Felix; is kept in custody of Felix two yeres.

Nero.	5	6	57	24
-------	---	---	----	----

Festus comyneth about May into Iudea, before whom he pleadeth this matter: after that before Festus and Agrippa the King; he is sent vnto Rome in Italy, the second yere of Nero.

2	Festus. Parti.	7	58	25
3	2	8	59	26
4	3	9	60	27
5	4	10	61	28
6	Albinus.	11	62	29
7	2	12	63	30
8	3	13	64	31
9	4	14	65	32
10	Florus.	15	66	33
11	2	16	67	34
12	3	17	68	35
13	4	18	69	36
14	Vaspasian.	19	70	37

After that Saint Paul had preached the Gospele of Christ, both in the East and West, about thirty seuen yeres, he was in the last yere of Nero the Emperour beheaded at Rome with the swerd.

Two yeeres
he remaineth
in free prison.

The begin-
ning of the first
vniversall per-
secution of
Christians the
tenth yeere of
Nero.

The Epistle of the Apostle Saint
Paul to the Romans hath six-
teene Chapters.

The contents of the Chapters, viz.

1. Paul sheweth to whome and to what purpose he is called : what the Gospell is : the vengeance of God vpon the wicked : the vse of the creatures : the ingratitude and punishment of the wicked.
2. Gods judgement vpon the hypocrites : all men are sinners.
3. The Jewes haue a prerogative : all are iustified by grace through faith, and not through workes.
4. Iustification is the free gift of God, as it appeareth by David and Abraham, and also by the office of the Lawe and faith.
5. The fruit of faith : from whence commeth death, and from whence life.
6. Petronesse of life followeth iustification, to the which he exhorteth.
7. The fight betwene the law of the flesh, and the law of the spirit.
8. The assurance of the faithfull : the frutes of the holy Ghost.
9. Paul declareth his fervent loue toward his nation.
- 10.
11. God repenteth him not of his gifts : the deapth of Gods Judgement.
12. How every man shoulde walke in his severall calling.
13. Of obedience to the Rulers, which bears not the sword in vaine : charity must measure all our doings.
14. One ought to beare with anothers conscience in charitie.

Chapters.
16.

The Con-
tents of
Romans.

Chapters.
16.

15. Paul sheweth his zeale towards them, and requireth the like of them.
16. A number of salutations: Paul willeth them to beware of false brethren: he prayeth and giueth thankes for them.

The first Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians hath sixteen Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters, viz.

Chapters.
16.

The Contents of
Corinthians.

1. He praiseth the great graces of God shewed toward them; exhorting them to concorde and humility.
2. He putteth for example his maner of preaching, which was according to the tenor of the Gospell.
3. Paul rebuketh the scicles and authors thereof: Christ is the foundation of the Church.
4. After he had described the office of a true Apostle, seeing they did not acknowledge him such one, he appealeth to Gods Judgement.
5. He reproacheth shapely their negligence in punishing him that had committed incest, willing them to excommunicate him: to imbrake purity and by wickednesse.
6. Christians ought rather to suffer: he reproacheth the abusing of Christian liberty: and sheweth that we ought to serve purely both in body and soule.
7. The Apostle answereth to certaine questions which the Corinthian desired to know.
8. He rebuketh them that vse their liberty to the slander of other, in going to the Idolatrous sacrifices.
9. He exhorteth them by his example to vse their liberty to the edification of others.
10. He searcheth them with the example of the Jewes, that they put not their trust carnally in the graces of God: exhorting them to flee all Idolatry, and offence of their neighbors.
11. He

11. He rebuketh the abuses which were crept into their Church, as touching prayer, or prophesying, & ministering the Lord's supper: bringing them againe to the first institution thereof.

12. The diuersity of the gifts of the holy Ghost, ought to be vsed to the edifying of Christ's Church, as the members of mans body serue to the vse of one another.

13. Because loue is the fountaine and rule of edifying the Church: he setteth forth the nature, office, and praise therof.

14. He exhorteth to charity: commendeth the gifts of tongues and other spirituall gifts, but chiefly prophecying.

15. He prooueth the resurrection of the dead, and first that Christ is risen.

16. He putteth them in remembrance of the gathering for the poore brethren at Hierusalem.

The Con-
tentsof
Corinthians.

The second Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians hath thirteeene Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. He declareth the great profit that cometh to the faithful by their afflictions.

2. Paul reioyceþ in God for the efficacy of his doctrine.

3. Paul exalteþ his Apostle ship against the bragges of the false Apostles.

4. He declareth his diligence and roundnesse in his office, shewing what profit cometh thereby.

5. Paul procedeth in shewing the utility that cometh by the Croſſe

6. An exhortation to a Christian life.

7. He exhorteth them by the promise of God to keepe themselves pure.

8. By the examples of the Macedonians, and Christ, he exhorteth

Chapters,
13.The Con-
tentsof the
2. Corinhi-
ans.

Chapters.
13.

exhorteth them to continue in releeuing the poore Saints: commanding their good beginning.

9. The cause of Titus, and his companions, comming to them.

10. He toucheth the false Apostles, and defendeth his authority, exhorting them to obedience.

11. He declarerh his affection toward them: the excellency of his ministry, and his diligence in the same.

12. He reioyceth in his preferrement, but cheefly in his humblenesse.

13. He threatneth the obstinate: and declareth what his power is by their owne testimony.

The Con-
tents of
Corinthians.

*The Epistle of the Apostle St. Paul to the
Galathians hath sixe
Chapters.*

Chapters.
6.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **P**AUL rebuketh their inconstancy, which suffered them to be seduced by the false Apostles.

2. Confirming his Apostle-ship to be of God: he sheweth why Titus is not Circumcised.

3. He rebuketh them sharply: and proueth by diuerse reasons that iustification is by faith.

4. He sheweth wherefore the ceremonies were ordained; which being shadowes must end when Christ the truth cometh.

5. He laboureth to drawe them from Circumcision: and sheweth them the battel betweine the spirit and the flesh, and the fruits of them both.

6. He exhorteth them to vse gentlenesse toward the weak, and to shewe their brotherly loue and modesty, also to prouide for their Ministers.

The Con-
tents of
Galathians.

The

The Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle vnto
the Ephesians hath sixe
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. After his salutation: he sheweth that the chēfe cause
of their salvation, standeth in the free election of God
through Christ: he declareth his good will toward them: gi-
uing thankes, and praying God for their faith: the Maiesty
of Christ.
2. To magnifie the grace of Christ, which is the only
cause of our salvation.
3. He sheweth the cause of his imprisonment: and desirereth
them not to be faint because of his trouble.
4. He exhorteth them vnto meekenesse, long suffering;
vnto loue and peace.
5. He entreateth of corporall mariages, and of the spiritu-
all betwixt Christ and his Church.
6. How children should behauie themselves toward their
fathers and mothers, likewise parents towards their chil-
dren: seruants toward their maisters, masters toward their
seruants.

Chapters.
6.

The Con-
tent of the
Ephesians.

The Epistle of S. Paul the Apostle to
the Philippians hath foure
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Saint Paul discouereth his heart toward them: by his
thankesgiving, praiers, and wilches, for their faith and
saluation.
2. He exhorteth aboue all things to humilitie; whereby
pure

Chapters.
4.

104. Colossians and Thessalonians.

Chapters.
16.

pure doctrine is cheſily maintained.

3. He warneth them to beware of false teachers, against whom he setteth Christ.

4. He exhorteth them to be of honest conuerſation : and thanketh them because of the prouision that they made for him being in prison.

The Epistle of St. Paul the Apostle vnto the Colossians hath fourie Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
4.

1. H^E giueſt thankes unto God for their faith, confir-
ming the doctrine of Epaphras : hee praileth for their
increase of faith.

2. Having protested his good will toward them, he admoni-
meth them not to turne backe from Christ.

3. He sheweth where we ſhould ſeeke Christ : he exhorteth
to mortification, to put off the old man, and to put on Christ.

4. He exhorteth them to bee fervent in prayer : to walke
wifely toward them that are not yet come to the true know-
ledge of Christ : he ſaluteth them, and wiſheth them all pro-
perity.

The Con-
tent of
Colossians.

The ſecond Epifle of Saint Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians hath three Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.
3.

1. H^E thanketh God for their faith, loue and patience:
he praileth for the increase of the ſame, and sheweth
what fruitē ſhall come thereof.

2. He sheweth them that the day of the Lord ſhall not
come

The Epistles to Timothie. 10;

come till the departing from the faith come first, and the
kingdome of Antichrist, and therefore he exhorteth them not
to be deceived, but to stand stedfast in the things that he hath
taught them.

3. He desreth them to pray for him, that the Gospell may
prosper.

Chapters.
3.

The first Epistle of Saint Paul the Apostle vnto Timothie hath six Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. H^E exhorteth Timothie to wait vpon his office, name,
ly to see that nothing be taught but Gods word.

2. He exhorteth to pray for all men: wherefore, and how:
as touching the apparell and modestie of women.

3. He declareth what is the office of ministers, and as
touching their families: the dignitie of the Church, and the
principall point of the hoauenly doctrine.

4. He teacheth him what doctrine he ought to flee, and
what to follow, and wherein he ought to exercise himselfe
continually.

5. He teacheth how he shall behauie himselfe, in rebuking
all degrees: an order concerning widdowes.

6. The dutie of seruants towards their maisters: against
such as are not satisfied with the word of God.

Chapters.
6.

The Con-
tent of
Timothie.

The second Epistle of Saint Paul to Timothie hath four Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. P^Aul exhorteth Timotheus to stedfastnes, and patience
in persecution, and to continue in the doctrine, that he
had taught him.

Chapters.
4.

105 *Titus and Philemon.*

Chapters.

4.

2. He exhorteth him to be constant in trouble : to suffer manly; to abide fast in the wholesome doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ.
3. He propheticith of the perillous times : also what profit commeth of the Scriptures.
4. He exhorteth Timotheus to be fervent in the word, and to suffer aduersitie.

The Epistle of Saint Paul vnto Titus hath
three Chapters.

Chapters.

3.

The Con-
tent of
Titus.

He aduertiseth Titus, touching the government of the Church: the ordinance and office of Ministers: the nature of the Cretians: and of them which sowe abroad Jewish fables and inventions of men.
2. He commendeth vnto him the wholesome doctrine; and telleth him how he shall teach all degrees to behauie themselves through the benefite of the grace of Christ.
3. Of obedience to such as be in authority: he warneth Titus to beware of foolish and unprofitable questions: concluding with certaine priuate matters and salutations.

The Epistle of St. Paul vnto
Philemon hath one Chapter,

Chapter.

I.

He rejoyceth to heare of the loue and faith of Philemon, whome he desireth to forgiue his servant Onesimus: and louingly to receiue him againe.

The

The Epistle of Saint Paul the Apostle to
the Hebrewes hath thirteene
Chapters.

The Centents of the Chapters. viz.

1. He sheweth the excellency of Christ, aboue the Angels:
and of their office.
2. He exhorteth vs to be obedient to the new Lawe which
Christ hath giuen vs.
3. He requireth them to be obedient vnto the word of
Christ, who is more worthy then Moses.
4. The word without faith is unprofitable: the Sabaoth
or rest of the Christians: punishment of unbelieuers: the na-
ture of the word of God.
5. He compareth Jesus Christ with the Leuitical Priests;
shewing wherein they either agree or dissent.
6. He procedeth in reproving them, & exhorteth them not
to faint, but to bee stedfast and patient, forasmuch as God is
sure in his promise.
7. He compareth the Priest-hood of Christ vnto Melchi-
sedech: also Christ's Priest-hood with the Leuites.
8. He promiseth the abolishing as well of the Leuiticall
Priest-hood, as of the old couenant, by the spirituall and e-
uerlasting Priest-hood of Christ and by the new couenant.
9. How that the ceremonies and sacrifices of the Law are
abolished, by the eternity and perfection of Christ's sacrifice.
10. The old Law had no power to cleanse away sin, but
Christ did it with offering of his body once for all.
11. What faith is, and a commendation of the same.
12. An exhortation to be patient and stedfast in trouble
and aduersity, vpon hope of euerlasting reward: a commen-
dation of the new Testament aboue the old.
13. He exhorteth vs to loue, to hospitality, to thinck vpon
such as are in aduersity, to maintaine wedlocke, to avide
couetousnesse.

The Epistle of Saint James hath five
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

Chapters.

5.

The Con-
tents of
Saint James.

1. HE exhorteth to reioyce in trouble : to bē fervent in
prayer with stedfast beliefe, and to looke for all good
things frdm above.
2. He forbiddeth to haue any respect of persons, but to re-
gard the poore as well as the rich.
3. He forbiddeth all ambition to sēke honour above our
brethren : he describeth the properte of tongues.
4. He exhorteth them to loue God, and submit themselues
to him.
5. He threatneth the wicked rich men ; exhorteth vnto pa-
tience and to beware of swearing.

The Epistle of St Peter the Apostle
hath five Chapters.

Chapters.

5.

The Con-
tents of
Saint Peter.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. HE sheweth that through the abundant mercy of God
we are elect and regenerate to a lively hope : and how
faith must be tried.
2. He exhorteth them to lay aside all vice , shewing that
Christ is the foundation whereupon they build.
3. How wiues ought to order themselves toward their
husbands : and in their apparel.
4. He exhorteth all men to cease from sinne : to be sober and
apt to pray.
5. The duty of Pastours is to keede the flocke of Christ,
and what reward they shall haue if they be diligent.

The

The second Epistle of Saint Peter hath
three Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **F**orasmuch as the power of God hath giuen them all things pertaining unto life: he exhorteth them to flee the corruption of worldly lusts. Chapters.
3.
2. He propheteith of false teachers, and sheweth their punishment.
3. He sheweth the inpiety of them which mocke at Gods promise: after what sort the end of the world shall be: that they prepare themselves thereunto: who they are that abuse the writings of Saint Paul and the rest of the scriptures: concluding with eternall thankes to Christ Jesus. The Con-
tents of
S. Iames.

The first Epistle of Saint John the Apostle
hath five Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. **T**he true witnesse of the euerlasting word of God: the blood of Christ is the purgation of sinne: no man is without sinne. Chapters,
5.
2. Christ is our aduocate: of true loue, and how it is tried: to beware of Antichrist.
3. The singular loue of God toward vs, and how we againe ought to loue one another.
4. Difference of spirits: how the spirit of God may be knownen, from the spirit of error.
5. Of the frutes of faith. The Con-
tents of
Saint John.

The

**The second Epistle of St. John hath
one Chapter.**

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapter. { I. H^E writeth unto a certaine Lady, reioycing that her
I. children walke in the truth, and exhorteth them unto
loue.

**The third Epistle of S. John hath
one Chapter.**

The Contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapter. { I. H^E is glad of Gaius that he walketh in the truth: and
I. exhorteth to be louing unto the poore Christians in
their persecution.

**The Epistle of Saint Jude hath
one Chapter.**

The contents of the Chapter. viz.

Chapter. { I. Sain^t Jude admonisheth all Churches generally to
I. Stake hede of deceiuers, which goe about to draw away
the hearts of the simple people from the truth of God.

The

The Reuelation of St. John the Diuine
hath twentie two
Chapters.

The Contents of the Chapters. viz.

1. Because of this Reuelation : of them that reade it : John writeth to the seauen Churches : the Maiesty and office of the sonne of God : the vision of the Candlesticks and Starres.
2. He exhorteth foure Churches to repentance, to perseverance, patience and amendment, as well by threatnings as by promises of reward.
3. He exhorteth the Churches or Ministers to the true profession of faith, and to watching.
4. The vision of the Maiesty of God : he seeth the throne and one sitting vpon it, and foure and twenty seates about it, with foure and twenty Elders sitting vpon them, and foure beasts praising God day and night.
5. He seeth the Lambe opening the Booke, and therefore the foure beasts, the foure and twenty Elders, and the Angels praise the Lambe, and doe him worship for their redemption and other benefits.
6. The Lambe openeth the six seales, and many thinges follow the opening thereof.
7. He seeth the seruants of God sealed in their fore-heads, out of all nations, & people; which though they suffer trouble yet the Lambe feedeth them, leadeth them to the fountaines of living water: and God shall wips away all teares from their eyes.
8. The seauenth seal is opened : there is silence in heauen : the foure Angels blowe their Trumpets : and great plagues follow vpon the earth.
9. The first woe is past, the foure Angells that were bound are loosed, and the third parte of men is killed.
10. The Angell hath the booke open, he sweareth therell

Chapters.
22.

The Con-
tent of the
Reuelation.

The Reuelation.

Shall be no more time, he giueth the booke unto Iohn who eateth it vp.

11. The Temple is measured: two witnesses raised vp by the Lord are murthered by the beast.

12. There appeareth in Heauen a woman cloathed with the Sunne &c.

13. This beast deceiveth the reprobate, and is confirmed by an other: the priuiledges of the beasts marke.

14. The notable company of the Lamb: One Angell announces the Gospell, another the fall of Babilon, and the third warneth to flee from the beast: of the Lords haruest.

15. The song of them that ouercome the beast.

16. The Angells poure out their bialls full of wrath, and what plagues follow thereof: admonition to take heede and watch.

17. The description of the great Whore, and her sinnes and punishment.

18. The louers of the world are sorry for the fall of the Whore of Babilon, but they that be of God haue cause to rejoyce for her destruction.

19. Praises are given to God for iudging the Whore.

20. Bathsheba being bound for a certaine time, and after let loose, bereth the Church grieuously.

21. The blessed estate of the godly, and the miserable condition of the wicked.

22. The river of the water of life: the Angell will not be worshipped.

A briefe collection of the contents
of all the Psalms of David in meeter
being in number one hundred
and fifty

The Contents of the Psalms. viz.

1. This psalme is set first as a preface, to exhort all godly men to study and meditate the heavenly wisdome: for they be blessed that so doe, but the wicked contemners thereof at length shall come to misery.

2. David reioyceth, that albeit enemies and worldly powers rage, God will aduance his Kingdome even to the farthest end of the world: wherefore he exhorteth Princes humbly to submit themselves vnder the same; herein is Agnified Christ and his Kingdome.

3. David, driven out of his kingdome by his sonne Absalon, was greatly tormented in minde for his sinne: therefore he calleth vpon God, and is bold in his promises against the ferrois of enemies and present death: then he reioyceth for the victory gien to him and the Church ouer their enemies.

4. David, persecuted by Saul, calleth vpon God with assured trust, reproueth his enemies for resistinge his dominion, and preferreth the fauour of God before all treasure.

5. David, persecuted by Doeg and Achitophell, Sauls flatterers, calleth vpon God to punish their malice: then assured of successe he received comfort.

6. David for his sinnes felte Gods hand, and conceived the horrore of everlasting death, therefore he desireth forgiuenesse, and not to die in Gods indignation, then sodainely faling Gods mercie, he rebuketh his enemies who reioyce at his affliction.

7. David, falsely accused by Chus, Sauls kinsman, calleth God to be his defender; first that his conscience did not accuse him of any euill towards Saul; next that it touched Gods

> The Con-
tents.

glory to award sentence against the wicked, and so upon Gods mercies and promises he warereth bold, threatening that it shall fall on their necks that which his enemies purposed for others.

8. The Prophet considering the excellent liberality and fatherly prouidence of God towards man, whome he made as it were a God ouer all his workes, giueth thankes and is astonied with the admiration of the same.

9. David giueth thankes for his manifold victories received, desirereth the same wonted helpe againe against his new enemies, and their malitious arrogancy to be destroyed.

10. He complaineth of all the wrongs which worldly men use, because of their prosperity, who therefore without all feare of God think they may haue all things uncontrolled, he calleth for remedie against such, and is comforted with the hope thereof.

11. This psalme sheweth first, what assaults of temptation and anguish of minde, he sustained in persecution: next he reioyceþ that God sent him succour in necessity, declaring his justice, as well in gouerning the good and wicked men as the whole world.

12. He prophecyng the miserable decay of all good order, desirereth God spedily to send reformation: then comforted with the assurances of Gods helpe and promises, concluding, that when all orders are most corrupted, then God will deliuere his.

13. David as it were overcome with afflictions, flieth to God his onely refuge: encouraged through Gods promises he conceiueth confidence against the extreame horrors of death.

14. He describeth the wickednesse of men, so growne to such licentiousnes, that God was brought to bitter contempt; for which albeit he was greatly grieved, yet perswaded that God would redresse it, he is comforted.

15. Here is taught why God chose the Jewes his peculiar people, and placed his Temple among them, which was that they by living uprightly, might witnesse that they were his speciall and holy people.

16. David praiereth to God for succour, not for his workes but for his faiths sake: protesting that he hateth all Idolatry

try, taking God onely for his comfort and felicity, who suffered his to lacke nothing.

17. Here he complaineth to God of the cruell pride and arrogancy of Saul without any cause, therefore he desreth God to reuenge his innocency, and deliver him.

18. David ganeth thankes entring into his Kingdome, extolling the maruellous graces of God in his preseruation: here is the image of Christs Kingdome, which shall conquer through Christ, by the unspeakeable loue of God, though all the wold resist.

19. He moueth the faithfull to glorie God, by the workmanship, proportion and ornaments of the heauens: and by the Law wherin God is revealed familiarly to his chosen people.

20. The people pray to God to heare their King, and receive his sacrifice which he offered before he went to battell against the Ammonites: declaring that the heathen put their trust in horses, but they trust onely in his name, wherefore the other shall fall, but the King and his people shall stand.

21. David in the presence of the people praiseth God for the victory giuen them against the Sirians and Ammonites 1. Samuel 31. wherein he was crowned with the Crowne of the King of Ammon: 2. Samuel 12. and endued with the manifold blessing of God.

22. David complaineth of the desperate extreamities, and declareth whereof he recovered himselfe from temptation: where his person is figured Christ.

23. David having tried Gods manifold mercies diuers times, gathereth the assurance that God will continuall his goodnesse for ever.

24. The grace of God being now uttered in the Temple more glorious then before in the Tabernacle, David with exclamation setteth forth the honour thereof, moving the consideration of the eternall mansions prepared in heaven, whereof this was a figure.

25. David grieved at his simes and malicious enemies, most fervently praieth for forgiuenes, especially of such as he committed in youth.

26. David iniuriously oppressed and helpelesse, yet assu-

The Con-
tents.

red of his integrity to Saul, calleth God to defend him cause less afflicted, then he desirereth to be in the company of the faithfull in the Congregation of God, when hee was banished by Saul, promising godly life, open praises, thankes giuing, and sacrifice for his deliuernace.

27. David deliuerned from great perils giueth thankes, wherein we see his constant faith against the assaults of al his enemies, and the end why he desired to liue & to be deliuerned: then he exhorteth to faith and to attend vpon the Lord.

28. Being in feare and persuainesse to see God dishonored by wicked men, he crieth for vengeance against them, and being assured that God hath heard him, he commendest all the faithfull to his trauition.

29. David exhorteth Princes, who for the most part thinke there is no God, at least to feare him for the thunders and tempests, for feare whereof all creatures tremble: and albeit it threatneth sinners, yet it moueth his to praise his name.

30. When David shold dedicaue his house to the Lord, he fell extreame sicker without all hope of life, and therefore after recovery he thanked God, exhorting others to doe the like, and leare by him that God is rather mercifull then seuer to ward his, also that aduersity is sudden: then he praieth, and promiseth to praise God for ever.

31. David deliuerned from great danger, sheweth first, what meditation he had by the power of faith, when death was before his eies, and how the fauour of God alwaies is ready to thole that feare him: he exhorteth the faithfull to trust in God, because he preserueth him.

32. David, punished with grieuous sickenesse for his sins, counteth them happy to whom God doth not impute their transgressions: and after that he had confessed his sines and obtained pardon, he exhorteth the wicked men to liue godly, and the good to reioyce.

33. He exhorteth good men to praise God for creating and gouerning all things: for his faithfull promises: for scattering the counsell of the wicked; teaching that no creature preserueth any man, but onely his mercy.

34. David having escaped Achis, 1. Samuel 21. praised God for his deliuernace, giving others example to trust in God

God, to feare and serue him, who defendes the godly with his Angels and utterly destroicth the wicked in their sinnes.

35. Saules flatterers persecuted David, who prayeth for reuenge, that his innocency may be declared, and that such as take his parte may reioyce, for which he promiseth to magnifie Gods name all the daies of his life.

36. David vexed by the wicked, complaineth of their malice, but considering Gods great mercy to all creatures, especially towards his children, by faith thereof he is comforted and assured of his deliverance.

37. Because the godly shoule not be daunted to see wicked men prosper, David sheweth that all things shall be granted euuen with hearts desire to them that loue and feare God, but the wicked, albeit they florish for a time, shall at length perish.

38. David, sicke of some grieuous disease, acknowledgeth himselfe to be chastised of the Lord for his sinnes, and therefore prayeth God to turne away his wrath, but in the end with firme confidence and commanding his cause unto God, hopeth for speedy helpe at his hand.

39. David having determined silence, yet burst forth into words that he would not, through his bitter grieve, for he maketh certaine requests which talk of mens infirmities, yet mixed with many prayers, and all to shew a mind wonderfully troubled, that it may appeare how he did strive mightily against death and desperation.

40. David, deliuered from great danger, doth magnifie God therefore, and commendeth his prouidence towards all man-kind: then he promiseth to giue himselfe wholly to Gods service, and declareth how God is truely worshipped: afterward he giueth thankes, and hauing complained of his enemies he calleth for aide and succour.

41. David grieuously affested, blessed them that pity his cause, complaining of faithlesse friends, such as Iudas, Iohn, I5. then he giueth thankes for Gods mercy in chastising him gently, not suffering his enemies to triumph.

42. David grieved, that throught persecutors he could not be present in the Congregation, protesting his presence in heart, albeit in body separate, at last he sheweth that notwithstanding these sorowes and thoughts, Yet hee continually

The Con-
tents.

nually putteth his confidence in the Lord.

43. He prayeth to be delivered from them which conspire with Absalon, to the end he might joyfully praise God in his Congregation.

44. A most earnest prayer made in the name of the faithfull, in persecution, for sustaining the quarrell of Gods word; as in Paul, Rom. 8.

45. Salomon his Maiesty, honour, strength, beauty, riches, and power, are praised: his mariage with the Egyptian: an heathen woman is blessed if that she renounce her people and country, and give herselfe wholly to her husband: here is figured the wonderfull Maiesty and increase of Christs Kingdome and the Church his spouse, now taken of the Gentiles.

46. A song of thanksgiving for the deliverance of Hierusalem, after Senacherib with his army was driven away, or some other like sudden & meruailous deliverance by the mighty hand of God: wherby the Prophet commendeth this great benefit: doth exhort the faithfull to give themselves wholly to the hands of God, doubting nothing, but that vnder his protection they shall be safe against all the assaults of their enemies.

47. An exhortation to worship God for his mercies towards Jacobs posterity: herein is prophesied the kingdome of Christ in the time of the Gospele.

48. Thankes are given to God for the notable deliverance of Jerusalem from the hands of many Kings, the estate whereof is praised, for that God is present at all times to defend it. This Psalme seemeth to be made in the time of Ahaz, Iosaphat, Asa, or Ezechia, for then chiefly was the City by forraigne Princes assaulted.

49. Gods Spirit moueth the consideration of mans life, shewing that the healthiest are not happiest, but noteth how all things are ruled by Gods prouidence, who as he iudgeth these worldly misers to everlasting torments, so doth he preserue his, and will reward them in the day of his resurrection.

i. Thess. I.

50. He propheseth how God will call all Nations by the Gospele, and require no other sacrifice of his people but confession of his benefites and thanksgiving, and how he de testeth

telleth all such as saeme zealous of ceremonies, and not of the pure word of God onely.

51. David rebuked by the Prophet Nathan for his great offences, acknowledged the same to God, protesting his naturall corruption, wherefore he prayeth God to forgive his sinnes and renue in him his holy Spirit, promising that he will not be unmindfull of those great graces: finally fearing least God would punish the whole Church for his fault, he requireth that he would rather encrease his graces towards the same.

52. David describeth the arrogant tyranny of Doeg Sauls chiese shæpe heard, who by false surmises caused Abimeleck and the Priests to be slaine: he prophesieth his destruction, encourageth the faithfull to trust in God who most sharply reuengeth his: and rendreth thankes for his deliueraunce: herein is lively set forth the kingdome of Antichrist.

53. David describeth the crooked nature, the cruelty and punishment of the wicked, when they looke not for it, and desirereth the deliueraunce of the godly that they may reioyce together.

54. David in great danger through Zephims calleth upon God to destroy his enemies, promising sacrifice for his deliueraunce.

55. David in great distresse complaineth of Sauls cruelty, and falsehood of his familiar acquaintance, effectuously mouing the Lord to pity him: then assured of deliueraunce he setteth forth the grace of God as if he had already obtained his request.

56. David being brought to Achis the King of Gath 2. Sam. 21. 12. complaineth of his enemies, demandeth succour, trusteth in God, and promiseth to perorme his vow, which was to praise God in his Church.

57. David in the desart of Ziph betrayed by the inhabitants, and in the same cause with Saul, calleth unto God with full confidence that he will perorme his promise and shew his glory in Heaven and earth against the cruell enemies, therefore he rendreth laude and praise.

58. He describeth his malitious enemies, Sauls flatterers, who secretly and openly sought his destruction, from whence he

The Con-
tents.

he appealeth to Gods iudgement, shewing that the iust shall
reioyce at the punishment of the wicked, to Gods glory.

52. David, in great danger of Saul, who sent to slay him in
his bed, declareth his innocency and their fury, praying God
to destroy all malitious sinners who live for a time to exercise
his people, but in the end consume in his wrath to Gods glo-
ry: for this he singeth praise to God, assured of his mercies.

50. David, now King over Iuda, after many victories
shebeth by evident signes that God elected him King, assur-
ing the people that God will prosper them if they approue the
same: after he prayeth unto God to finish that he began.

61. Whether he were in danger of the Ammonites, or
pursued of Absolon, here he cryeth to be deliuered and confir-
mied in his kingdonie, promising perpetuall praises.

62. David declareth by example and name of God that he
and all people must trust in God alone, seeing that all without
God goeth to nought who onely is of power to saue, and that
he rewardeth man according to his wozkes.

63. David after his danger of Ziph, giueth thankes to
God for his wonderfull deliuerance, in whose mercies he
trusteth, euen in the middest of misery: prophecying the de-
struction of Gods enemies, and contrariwise happiness to
all them that trust in the Lord. 2.Samuel, 3.

64. David praieth against the false reporters and slande-
ters, he declareth their punishment and destruction, to the
comfort of the iust, and the glory of God.

65. A thanksgiving unto God by the faithfull, who are
signified by Sion and Hierusalem: for the choosing, preser-
vation and gouernance of them, and for the plentifull bles-
sing powred forth vpon the earth.

66. He exhorteth to praise the Lord in his wonderfull
wozkes: he setteth forth the power of God to affray rebels:
and sheweth Gods mercy to Israel, and to prouoke all men
to heare and praise his name.

67. A sweet praier for al the faithfull to obtaine the fauour
of God, and to be lightned with his countenance, to the end
that his way and iudgement may be knowne throughout the
earth; rejoicing that God is the gouernor of all nations.

68. David expreßeth the wonderfull mercies of God to-
wards

wards his people, who by all meanes and most strange sorte declareth himselfe to them: Gods Church therefore by reason of his promises, grace and victories, doth excell all worldly things, wherefore all men are moued to praise God for euer.

69. Christ and his elect are figured in Davids zeale and anguish, the malicious cruelty of whose enemies and their punishment, Iudas and such traitors note: who are accursed: then gathereth he courage in afflictions, and offereth praises to God, which are more acceptable then all sacrifices: finally he doth prouoke all creatures to praises: prophesying of the Kingdome of Christ and building of Iuda, where all the fauful and their seed shall dwelle for euer.

70. He prayeth to be right spedily deliuered; his enemies to be ashamed: and all seeke the Lord to be comforted.

71. He prayeth in faith establisched by promise, and confirmed by the worke of God from his youth, to be deliuered from his wicked and cruell sonne Absalon, with his confederacy, promising to be thankefull therfore.

72. Gods Kingdome by Christ is represented by Salomon, vnder whom shall be righteouenesse, peace and felicity, vnto whom all Kings and nations shall doe heuage, whose name and power shall endure for euer.

73. David teacheth that neither the prosperity of the ungodly, nor the affliction of the good, ought to discourage Gods children, but rather moue them to consider Gods prouidence, and to reverence his iudgements, for that the wicked vanish away like smoke, and the godly enter into life everlasting, in hope whereof he resigneth himselfe to Gods hands.

74. The faithfull complaint of the destruction of the Church and true Religion vnder the name of Hierusalem, and the Altars destroyed, and trusting in the iugement and free mercies of God, by his covenant they require helpe and succour for the glory of Gods holy name, the salvation of his poore afflicted seruants, and the confusion of his proud enemies.

75. The faithfull praise the name of the Lord, which shall come to iudge at the time appointed, when the wicked shall

The Con-
tents.

be put to confusion, and drincke the cup of his wrath, their pride shall be abated, and the righteous shall be exalted to honour.

76. This Psalme setteth forth the power of God, and care for the defence of his people in Hierusalem, the destruction of the army of Senacherib, and exhorteth the faithfull to be thankefull for the same.

77. The Prophet in the name of the Church, rehearseth the greatnessse of his affliction, and his grieuous temptation whereby he was driven to this end, to consider his former conuersation, and the continuall course of Gods workes, in the preseruation of his servant, and so he confirmeth his faith against these temptations.

78. He sheweth how God of his mercy chose the Church of the posterity of Abraham, casting in their teeth the rebellion of their fathers, that their children might acknowledge Gods free mercy, and be ashamed of their peruerse ancestoires: the holy Ghost hath comprehended as it were the summe of al Gods benefits, that the grosse people might see in few words the effect of the whole histories.

79. The Israelites complaint to God, for the calamity that they suffered, when Antiochus destroied their Temple and City, desiring aide against his tyranny, least God and his Religion should be contemned by the heathen, who should see him forsaken and perish.

80. A lamentable praier to God to helpe the misery of the Church, desiring him to consider the first estate when his favour shined towards them, that hee might finishe that worke which he had begun.

81. An exhortation to praise God for his benefits, condemning their ingratitude.

82. David declaring God to be present with Judges, and Magistrates, reproueth their partiality and unrighteousnes, and exhorteth them to doe justice, but seeing no amendment, he desireth God to execute Justice himselfe.

83. The Israelites pray the Lord to deliver them from their

their ennies , both at home and farre off, also that all such wicked people be striken with his stony tempests, that they may know his power.

84. David exiled his country, desirereth ardentlly to returne to Gods Tabernacle, and assembly of the Saints, to praise God: then hee praiseth the courage of the people, that passe the wildernesse to assemble themselves in Sion.

85. Because God withdrawe not his rods from his Church after the returne from Wabylon: first they put him in minde that he shold not leaue the workes of his grace unperfect: and complaime of their long affliction: then they rejoyce in hope of promised deliurance, which was a figure of Christs Kingdome, vnder whome shold be perfect felicity.

86. David soe afflected praiereth feruently for deliurance, sometimes rehearsing his miseries and mercies receiued, desiring also to be instructed of the Lord, that he may feare and glorifie his name: he complaineth also of his aduerterties, and requireth to be deliuered from them.

87. The holy Ghost promiseth that the Church, as yet in misery after the captiuity of Wabylon, shold be restored to great excellency, so that nothing shold be more comfortable, then to be numbered among the members thereof.

88. The faithfull soe afflicted by sicknesse, persecution, aduersity, and as it were left of God without any consola-
tion, yet call on God by faith, and striue against despera-
tion.

89. David praised God for his covenante made betwene him and his elect, by Jesus Christ: then he complaineth of the desolation of his Kingdome, so that the promise seemed to be broken, but finally he praiereth to be deliuered from afflictions, mentioning the shorthenesse of mans life: and confirming himselfe by Gods promises.

90. Moses seeing the people neither admonished by the bre-
vity of their life, nor by plagues, to be thankefull, praiereth
God to turne their hearts, and continue his mercy towards
them, and their posterity for euer.

91. Here he describeth the assurance he liveth in, that committeth himselfe wholly to Gods protection in all temptations: a promise of God to those that loue him, know him, and trust in him, to deliver them and give them immortall glory.

92. A psalme of the Sabaoth, to stirre vp the people to acknowledge and praise God in his workes: David reioyceth therein, but the wicked consider not that the vngoldy when he is most flourishing, shall most speedily perish: in the end is described the felicity of the iust, planted in the house of God in praise of the Lord.

93. He praiseth the power of God in the creation of the world, and beateth downe all people which lift them vp against his Maiestie, and prouoketh to consider his promises.

94. He praiereth to God against the violence of Tyrants, and comforteth the afflicted by the good issue of their afflictions, and by the ruine of the wicked.

95. An earnest exhortation to praise God for the government of the world, and election of his Church, to eschew the rebellion of the old fathers, who tempted God in the wildernes, and therefore entred not the land of promise.

96. An exhortation both to the Jewes and Gentiles, to praise God for his mercy, and this specially ought to be referred to the Kingdome of Christ.

97. David exhorteth all to reioyce for the coming of the Kingdome of Christ, dreadfull to the rebells and Idolators, and joyfull to the iust, whome he exhorteth to innocency, to rejoycing and thanksgiving.

98. An earnest exhortation to all creatures to praise the Lord, for his power, mercy, and fidelity in his promise by Christ, by whome he hath communicated his salvation to all nations.

99. He commendeth the power, equity, & excellency, of the Kingdome of God by Christ, ouer the Jewes and Gentiles, prouoking them to magnifie the same, and to feare the Lord as

as the ancient fashers, Moses, Aaron and Samuel, who calling vpon God were heard in their prayers.

100. He exhorteth all men to serue the Lord, who hath made vs to enter into his Courts and assemblies to praise his name.

101. David describeth what government he will obserue in his house and kingdome, by rooting out the wicked and cherishing the godly persons.

102. It seemeth that this prayer was appoynted to the faithfull to pray in the captivity of Babilon: a consolation for the building of the Church, whereof followeth the praise of God to be published vnto all posterities: the conuersion of the Gentiles, and habily of the Church.

103. The Prophet prouoketh men and Angells, and all creatures to praise the Lord, for his fatherly mercies in deliuering of his people from euils, in his prouidence ouer all things, in preseruation of the faithfull.

104. A thankes-giving for the creation of the world, and gouernance of the same, by his meruailous prouidence: also a praier against the wicked, who are the occasion that God diminisheth his blessings.

105. He praiseþ the singular goodnes of God, for choosing a peculiar people to himselfe, neuer ceasing to doe them good, for his promise sake.

106. The people dispersed vnder Antiochus do magnifie the goodnes of God, among their repenant: and prayeth to be gathered from among the heathen, that they may praise his name.

107. David exhorteth all, that are redemeied by the Lord, and gathered vnto him, to give thankes therefor: who by sending prosperity and aduersitie, bringeth men vnto him. Therefore as the righteous here rcioyce, so shall the wicked haue their mouthes stopped.

108. David, with Harpe and boyce, praiseþ the Lord, and assureth himselfe of the promise of God, concerning his kingdome ouer Israel, and his power against other nations:

The Con-
tents.

Who though he sene to forsake vs for a tyme, yet he alone in
the end, will cast downe our enemies.

109. David being falsely accused by Sauls flatterers, pray-
eth God to helpe him to destroy his enemies : who represent
Judas the traytor vnto Jesus Christ : and all like enemies of
the children of God.

110. David prophesleth of the power, and euerlasting
kingdome of Christ : and of his priest-hood, which shoulde put
an end to the priest-hood of Leui.

111. He giueth thankes to the Lord, for his maruaillous
woakes towards his Church : and declareth, wherein true
wisdome, and right knowledge consisteth.

112. He praiseth the felicitie of them that feare God, and
condemneth the cursed state of the contemners of God.

113. An exhortation to praise the Lord for his prouidence
in that, that contrary to the course of nature, he worketh in
his Church.

114. Israel deliuered out of Egipt, putteth vs in remem-
brance of Gods great mercies towards his children, and of
our unthankfulnes for the same.

115. The faithfull oppressed by Idolatrous Tyrants,
promise that they will not be unmindefull of so great a be-
nefite, if it would please God to heare their praier, and deli-
uer them by his omnipotent power,

116. David being in great daunger of Saul in the desart
of Maon, perceiving the great, & inestimable loue of God to-
wards him : magnifieth such great mercies : and protesteth
that he will be thankefull for the same.

117. He exhorteth the Gentiles to praise God because he
hath accomplished as well to them as to the Jewes, the pro-
mise of life euerlasting, by Jesus Christ.

118. David, reected of Saul, and of the people, at the
time appointed obtained the kingdome, for the which he bid-
deth all them that feare the Lord, to be thankefull : vnder
whos person, Christ is luely set forth, who shoulde be of his
people reected.

119. The

119. The Prophet wonderfullly commendeth Gods Law; wherein he cannot satisfie himselfe, nor expresse sufficiently his affection thereunto, adding notable complaints, and consolations meete so: the faithfull to haue both in heart and voice: and in the Hebrewe, euery eight verses begin with one letter of the Alphabet.

120. Dauid banished from among the barbarous Arabians, through false reports of envious flatterers, lamenteth his long abode among such infidels giuen to all kind of wickednesse and contention.

121. The Prophet sheweth by his owne example, that the faithfull ought to looke for all their succour of God alone, who will governe and give god successse to all their godly enterpryses.

122. David reioyceth that God accomplisheth his promise, and placed his Arke in Sion, giuing thankes and praying for the prosperity of the Church.

123. A prayer of the faithfull, which are afflicted by the wicked worldlings, and contemners of God.

124. The faithfull deliuered from great danger, acknowledge not to haue escaped by their owne power, but through the fauour of God.

125. He describeth the assurance of the faithfull in their afflictions, and desreth their wealth, and the destruction of the wicked.

126. This Psalme was made after the retурne of the people from Babilon, and sheweth that the meane of their deliverance was wonderfull, after the 70. yeares of captivity, fore-spoken by Jeremie 25.12. and 29.10.

127. It is not mans wit, powre, or labou, but the free goodnesse of God that giueth riches, preserueth Townes, and Countrees, giueth nourishment and children.

128. Here is described the prosperous estate of persons married, in the feare of God and the promises of Gods blessings, to all them that liue in this honorable estate, according to his comandements.

The Con-
tents.

129. He admonisheþ the Church, though afflicted in all ages, for God will deliuer it, and suddenly destroy the enemies thereof.

130. An affectuous praier to obtaine mercy and forgiuenesse of his sinnes, and at length deliuerance from all evills.

131. Dauid charged with ambition protesteth his humilitie before God.

132. The faithfull grounded vpon Gods promise made unto Dauid, desirereth that he would establish the same both as touching his posterity, and the building of the Temple, to pray there as was before spolen.

133. The commendations of godly and brotherly amity compared to the most pretious oyle mentioned in Exodus. 30.

134. He exhorteth the Levites that watch in the Temple to praise the Lord.

135. He exhorteth all the faithfull to praise God for his maruellous workes and graces, wherein hee hath declared his Maiestie, to the confusio[n] of all Idolaters.

136. An earnest exhortation, to give thankes vnto God for the creation and gouernance of all things.

137. The Israelites in their captiuitie, hearing the Chaldeans reproche and blasphemie God and his Religion, desire God to punish the Edomites, who prouoketh the Babylonians agaist them, and propheteþ the destruction of Babylon.

138. Dauid praiseth the goodness of God towards him, for which euē forraine Princes shall praise the Lord, together with him, and he is assured to haue like comfort of God, hereafter as heretofore.

139. Dauid fodeleanc his heart from all hypocrisie, sheweth that nothing is so secret which God seeth not: after declaring his zeale and feare of God, he protesteth to be enemey to all them that contemne God.

140. Dauid praieth vnto the Lord, against the cruelty, falsehood

hood, and iniurie of his enemies, affuting himselfe or his succour: wherefore he pronoketh the iust to praise the Lord, and to assure themselves of his iustition.

141. Dauid being grieuously persecuted byter Saul; desireth succour and patience, till God take vengence of his enemies.

142. Dauid neither for feare nor anger, would kill Saul, but with a quiet minde praied unto God, who preserved him.

143. An earnest prayer for remission of sinnes, acknowledging that the enemies did cruelly persecute him by Gods iust judgement: he desireth to be restored to grace, to be governed by his holy spirit, that he may spend the rest of his life in the true feare and seruice of God.

144. Dauid praiseth the Lord for his victories, and Kingdome restored, yet calling for the destruction of the wicked, and declareth wherein the felicity of any people consisteth.

145. Dauid desercketh the wonderfull prouidence of God, in gouerning and preseruing all the other creatures: he praiseth God for his iustice, mercy, and speciall louing kindenesse towards thols that call oppon him, that feare and loue him.

146. Dauid teacheþ that none should put their trust in men, but in God alone who is almighty, and deliuereth the afflicted, nourisheth the poore, setteth prisoners at liberty, comforteth the fatherlesse, widdowes, strangers, and is King for euer.

147. The Prophet praiseth the bounity, wisdome, power, Justice, and prouidence of God, vpon all his creatures, but especially vpon his Church, which he gathered together after their dispersion, declaring his word and iudgement so vnto them, as he had done to no other people.

148. He pronoketh all creatures to praise the Lord in heauen and in all places, especially for the power that he had given to his people Israel.

The Con-
tents.

149. An exhortation to the Church, to praise the Lord for
his victorie and conquest, that he giueth the Saints against
all mans power.

150. An exhortation to praise the Lord without ceas-
ing, by all manner of waies, for all
his mighty and wonder-
full wo:kes.

FINIS.

